

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JULY 24, 1899.

XXXVIII-NO. 18

A FATAL FRIGHT.

Particulars of Miss Belle Emerson's Death.

SHE DIED OF APOPLEXY.

When thrown from her carriage on the Pigeon Run Hill Miss Emerson went into a swoon from which she never recovered—body removed to Mt. Eaton.

A brief account of the accident in which Miss Belle Emerson, of Mt. Eaton, lost her life, appeared in Thursday's edition. The distressing affair occurred about three miles southwest of Massillon, at 2:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Miss Emerson and Miss Sadie Schlaflay, of Mt. Eaton, were descending the east side of Pigeon Run hill in a phaeton. Suddenly their horse began to kick. Miss Schlaflay leaped from the carriage and called to her companion to do likewise. Miss Emerson, however, said that she could control the horse and that there was no danger. The horse backed the vehicle into a ditch, and, slipping, fell and overturned the carriage. Jeremiah Armit, who resides in that neighborhood, was summoned by Miss Schlaflay, and he, with the assistance of Miss Schlaflay and another woman who arrived just then, succeeded in quieting the horse and getting it upon its feet and righting the phaeton.

Miss Emerson was still alive when removed to the Armit residence, but died fifteen minutes later. Dr. Maurice Smith, of Massillon, was called, arriving too late to be of service. The physician found no marks of any kind on the body, and it is his opinion that death was caused by apoplexy. Miss Emerson was thrown almost under the horse's feet by the overturning of the carriage, and it was at first thought that the animal had kicked her. The body was taken to Mt. Eaton Thursday evening.

Miss Emerson was of a nervous disposition, though her determination to remain in the carriage and endeavor to control the horse was proof that she did not lack courage. With the overturning of the vehicle, it is supposed, came the thought that she was to be thrown under the horse's feet, the horror of which was more than her delicate constitution could bear.

Miss Emerson was 65 years old, and was the proprietress of a millinery store at Mt. Eaton, where she had resided for the past three years, having previously lived in Canal Dover. She is survived by one brother and several distant relatives, who reside in Canal Dover. Miss Schlaflay is the daughter of J. J. Schlaflay, of Mt. Eaton. Mr. Schlaflay stated today that in his opinion the accident was due to the horse not having been properly hitched. It had never been known to kick before. Miss Emerson and Miss Schlaflay had spent the day in Massillon, and it must have been that a mistake was made when their horse was re-hitched for the journey home. The vehicle backing upon the horse's heels while descending, the hill frightened it. The phaeton, which was new, was but little damaged. The horse was not badly injured.

While in Massillon Miss Emerson and Miss Schlaflay visited the Bee Hive, Humberger's and Ellery's stores, making several purchases. Their horse and carriage were in a local livery stable while they were shopping.

BODY AT MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, July 21.—Yesterday Miss Sadie Schlaflay and Miss Emerson drove to Massillon to do some shopping, and on their way home when starting down the hill at the home of Jerry Armit, the horse became unmanageable. Miss Schlaflay jumped out of the buggy, calling to Miss Emerson to jump also, but the latter did not. The buggy was upset, Miss Emerson was thrown violently to the ground, and soon afterwards died. Word was sent here by telephone to J. J. Schlaflay, who, with the undertaker, Mr. Desvoignes, brought the deceased here last night about 9:30, where the body will be prepared for burial. Interment will take place in Canal Dover, her former home.

WAS FOUND ASLEEP.

William Streubar's Disappearance Causes Hospital Sensation.

William Streubar, the state hospital's "Blue Streak," was mysteriously missing from the institution at noon yesterday. Remembering that he had run away once before, it was at once decided that he had again escaped, and men were sent out in every direction to look for him. After every other place had been visited, Streubar was found lying in the shade of a hedge fence, near the steward's residence, fast asleep. Streubar rejoices in the distinction of being the only person about the place who really knows how and when to swear, hence his sobriquet.

THE POET IS BACK.

John B. Lomas, the Bethlehem township poet, is again a guest at the Kessler home, in Railroadstreet. Mr. Lomas left Massillon about the time that smallpox entered, leaving much that was his in the Kessler place, which was one of the houses under quarantine. Mr. Lomas is now at work on a poem entitled "The Street Fair."

MUST COME TO HIM.

Mr. Goudy Will Do No More Hustling for Capital.

S. W. Goudy, who is said to have every mile of the right of way between this city and Dalton for railway purposes, says that he is tired of attempting to interest capital in his scheme. "And now," he stated yesterday, "I'm going to lay off and let capital look for me awhile. I know I've a good thing, and it'll not be long until people with money will be after me. The Dalton electric railway is one of the certainties of the future, and when they come to build it they'll have to talk business with me."

IT WAXES WARM.

DEMOCRATIC SITUATION BECOMING INTERESTING.

AT HOME AND ELSEWHERE.

Views of Local Party Men in Regard to Gubernatorial Matters—Sharp Fighting Ahead for Peter Smith—Political News in General.

Possible candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor most talked about are John R. McLean, of Cincinnati; ex-Mayor J. A. Rice, of Canton; General I. R. Sherwood, of Cleveland, formerly of Canton, and Colonel J. C. Kilbourne, of Columbus. Colonel Kilbourne is a lawyer, manufacturer and the chairman of the centennial commission. Every aspirant seems to have his Massillon friends, as the following interviews with representative party men show:

Charles L. Frantz—I am for Rice first. If it is impossible to do him good, then I favor Kilbourne. I am radically opposed to John R. McLean. He cannot be considered a citizen of the state, and there is nothing about the man which recommends him to any honest Democrat.

Frank H. Willenborg—Sherwood would be my choice, though McLean is doubtless the strongest candidate in the field.

F. L. Baldwin—I have no choice.

Hon. Anthony Howells—I should like to see a Stark county Democrat nominated and elected.

J. D. Wetter—it would be a great satisfaction to me to see J. C. Welty nominated.

Squire H. B. Sibila—Ricé or Welty: we want a Stark county man.

George List—All my sympathies are with Rice, because he's a Stark county man.

Tobias Schott—I feel very kindly toward Mr. Rice. We want to put a strong man on the ticket this year, and must be harmonious. All is lost if there is not harmony.

E. J. Creedon—Rice first, then Kilbourne, with anybody but McLean at the finish.

Squire George Franz—Rice is the man.

Squire G. G. Paul—Rice or any other good Democrat.

E. L. Royer—Any good Democrat will satisfy me.

Philip Loew, of Navarre, who was in Massillon Saturday, said that the Democracy of his town was agreed on but one point—they want none of John R. McLean.

SMITH'S SKY IS CLOUDED.

Peter Smith, if he wants the Democratic nomination for sheriff, will go to no more molders' conventions for awhile, but will remain right here in Massillon and attend strictly to his knitting.

During his absence Democrats who were once known as "Anti-Schott's" have been quiet at work. They have not forgotten Peter Smith for standing with the "Schott's" the fight of a few years ago. At the memorable mayor's court room caucus of the Democracy, which had two chairmen and two secretaries and at which two sets of delegates to the county convention were selected, Peter Smith, spoke of the "Anti-Schott's" in the most scathing terms. He knew their secret vices and he laid them bare. Vengeance was sworn at the time, and now that the opportunity is here knives that have been on the whetstone for many moons are out and are in the hands of men who know how to use them.

Emmet Morgan, of Alliance, is the man whom the "Antis" have agreed to push forward to defeat Smith. Morgan was in Massillon Friday, and he looked up everybody that he thought might be of service to him. He was a railway trainman until he lost an arm some years ago, and he expects strong support from all the railroaders of the county.

MR FRANTZ SANGUINE.

"There's not going to be much trouble," remarked C. L. Frantz, who is managing Peter Smith's campaign. "It's only a matter of time until candidates will begin to withdraw. There are six in the field now, but I expect to see four of them drop out, leaving Smith and Wackerly to fight it out."

SORG IS A CANDIDATE.

A. Sorg, the Clay street carriage builder, wants to go to the Democratic state convention as one of Massillon's three delegates. He is the first candidate to announce himself, though it is whispered that there are other willing ones, none more so than Charles Frantz and Squire Sibila. Mr. Sorg does not claim relationship with the millionaire Sorg, and he says he would not go into the convention to fight for him. Kilbourne is his choice.

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A CANTON SUICIDE.

JOSEPH GIGANTE FOUND HANGING IN THE WOODS.

HE HAD TROUBLE AT HOME.

Auditor Reed's Report of the Personal Property, Moneys and Credits in Stark County—An Alliance Corporation Petitions for a Receiver.

CANTON, July 20.—While Louis Deckard, whose father conducts a dairy in Canton, was driving the cows to pasture, about 5 o'clock this morning, he found the body of Joseph Gigante suspended by a hitching strap from a tree in Sprinkle's woods, near the Valley track, north of the city. Gigante was 49 years of age, and resided at 1009 Obey alley. He was formerly an employee of the Canton Iron Foundry Company and later of the steel works, which last position he gave up voluntarily yesterday. He arose at an early hour this morning, made the usual kitchen fire, then left the house and nothing was seen of him until his lifeless body was discovered. He leaves a wife and son. Domestic troubles are said to have driven him to the act.

The county commissioners today viewed some of the improvements that are underway in Pike township.

Auditor Reed has filed in his office an abstract of the personal property, moneys and credits in Stark county, as returned by the township assessors, and equalized by the county and city boards for the year 1899, a copy of which will be placed with the state auditor.

The following are the figures: Horses, 13.

975—value, \$580,132; cattle, 26,352

value, \$477,039; mules, 331—value, \$18,

170; sheep, 23,680—value, \$78,067; hogs,

32,508—value, \$75,734; carriages, 5,077

—value, \$126,663; all other personal prop-

erty not itemized, \$891,665; watches,

2,550—value, \$82,020; pianos and organs,

3,290—value, \$158,323; merchants' stock,

\$988,578; value required to be listed as

banker, broker or stock jobber, \$16,040;

manufacturers' stock, \$637,879; value of

all moneys in possession, or deposited

subject to order, \$1,561,636; value of all

credits after deducting all bona fide

debts, \$2,667,276; moneys invested in

bonds, stocks, joint stock companies,

annuities, or otherwise, \$105,207; dogs,

54—value, \$1,069; bank, railway and

other corporation property returned to

the auditor, \$4,438,592; total value of all

taxable property, except per capita of

dogs, \$12,890,036; average value of prop-

erty converted into non-taxable securi-

ties, \$19,050; number male dogs, \$1 each,

3,909; number female dogs, \$2 each, 203.

Mrs. George Recovers Property Held by Saxon's Heirs.

CANTON, July 21.—Moved by threats of suit, the executors of the Saxon estate have at last turned over to Mrs. George the household goods which she claimed were hers. They were stored a way in a room in the Saxon block, and were the subject of frequent references during the murder trial.

The painting and general cleaning of the county jail, which was recommended by the last grand jury, has at last, under the efficient direction of Sheriff Zaiser, been finished, and the interior now presents an appearance of freshness and cleanliness. The commissioners viewed the work this morning and expressed themselves as well pleased.

Eva Magdalena Weber, of this city, has begun proceedings in common pleas court, against the Banker's Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia., for the sum of \$2,033. The sum is alleged to be due as insurance on the life of her husband, Tom Weber, who was found dead, presumably by his own hand, in St. Paul, Minn., this spring.

The First National Bank, of Massillon, has begun suit against H. W. Justus and J. H. Porter for \$400, with interest due on a note dated July 14, 1894.

Inventory has been filed in the guardianship of Louisa Winold, of Tuscarawas township.

The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Frederick W. Dages, of Tuscarawas township.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Philip Dalheimer, of Tuscarawas township.

THE PICNIC NEWS.

Grocers' Committee Visits Navarre—Russell Employees' Outing.

Messrs. Martin, Breckel, Weller and Sonhalter, representing the Massillon Retail Grocers' Association, conferred with Navarre grocers and business men generally Wednesday afternoon, and received assurance that they would hold their annual outing at Presque Isle on July 26, accompanying the Massillon excursionists. A train will bring the Navarreites to Massillon in time to make connections with the second or third section of the grocer's train.

The executive committee of Russell & Company's Employees' Benefit Association will meet on next Monday, when it will be decided where and when to hold the proposed picnic. It has been several years since the employees have had an outing.

Oak Knoll picnickers numbered about two hundred yesterday. They were principally members of Faith Lutheran chapel and Sunday school.

The plague of "La Grippe" The destroyer of La Grippe—Miles' Nervine

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

LONDON, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—At the inter-university contests today the long jump was won by C. C. Vassall, of Oxford; C. D. Daley, of Harvard, second; J. D. Roche, of Harvard, third; L. R. O. Devan, of Cambridge, fourth. The hammer throwing was won by W. A. Boal, of Harvard, and the hundred-yard dash was won by Quinlan, of Harvard.

The high jump was won by A. Nice, of Harvard, clearing six feet, three inches. The mile run was won by H. W. Workman, of Cambridge.

A. Hunter, of Cambridge, won the mile run: A. J. Dawson, of Oxford second; C. B. Spitzer, of Yale, third; P. Smith, of Yale, fourth. Time 4 minutes and 24 seconds. The hurdle race was won by F. Z. Fox, of Cambridge; J. W. Hallowell, of Harvard, was fourth.

The half-mile race was won by H. E. Graham, of Oxford. Quarter mile by C. G. Davidson, of Cambridge; D. Boardman, of Yale, second; T. R. Fisher, of Yale, third; A. M. Hollins, of Oxford, fourth. Time 49:25.

THREE THOUSAND SICK.

MANILA, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—Surgeon Woodville's recommendation that forty additional surgeons be employed in the increased military force in the Philippines has been disapproved by General Otis. Nearly 3,000 soldiers are in the hospitals, and regimental surgeons report that a large number of soldiers on duty are unfit for service.

MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—All the messenger boys of both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies failed to appear for duty today. They had not made any demand nor given any notice of their intention, but it is understood they want better wages and relief from the system of fines imposed on them.

FOUR KILLED AT AKRON.

AKRON, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—Four men were killed today in the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company's mine, by a fall of roof. Samuel Callahan and George and Andrew Polosky were employees, while the fourth man was an unknown visitor who was watching the men at work.

HANGED A NEGRO.

CINC

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JULY 31, 1899.

XXXVIII—NO. 19

TO CHEAT HIS FOES.

John Young Makes an Attempt at Suicide.

IN THE CITY PRISON.

Imagines Two Would-be Murderers are After Him, and Tries to Kill Himself to Spite Them—Drink and a Hot Sun Had Grieved Him.

Liquor and a hot sun so affected John Young's brain that he imagined he was constantly followed by two men who wanted to kill him. Placed in the city prison at 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning, he must have thought that at last he was at bay, and, to cheat his murderous foes, he attempted to strike the fatal blow himself, thrusting deep into his throat the sharp-pointed blade of his jackknife. At 8 o'clock Marshal Kuchen, Policeman Wissmar and an INDEPENDENT reporter went to the jail together. Young was in the cell next to the entrance to the place. He was sitting on a chair near the door, and was seen before the officers and reporter entered, a horrifying sight with his blood covered hands, face and clothing. The reporter hurried out and telephoned to the offices of the nearest doctors. In two minutes Dr. Kirkland arrived. Dr. Pumphrey, who was not in his office at the time, came later. In the meantime the officers had lifted him upon the long table in the large room of the jail. He was conscious, and when Policeman Wissmar asked him why he had done it, he attempted to speak, but the wound at his throat prevented him.

Young boarded at the Union Hotel, and previous to Saturday, July 15, was employed in Russell & Co.'s works. Last week he drank heavily. On Monday he went to work with the gang digging the ditch for the West Tremont street sewer. He was so weak and nervous, however, that he had to quit after a few hours. On Tuesday he felt better and worked all the day. Unaccustomed to long exposure to the heat of the sun, he was completely exhausted when he went to the hotel in the evening. Wednesday morning he arose at 6 o'clock, came down stairs, and without saying a word dashed out of the door and ran fast up North West street. People about the hotel thought he acted strangely, but did not think it worth while to make a stir about it.

Young hurried on until he reached the country home of Cyrus Remminger, near Manchester. Here he drank five cups of water, and begged for protection against two men who he said were following him and wanted to kill him. Mr. Remminger gave him food, and then drove to Manchester with him. The first thing Young did upon arriving here was to crawl under Isaac Cormany's barn. Deciding, however, that he would not be safe from his enemies here, he came out again. He asked Mrs. Cormany if she would help him fight if the men came. From the Cormany house Young took to the streets inquiring of everybody for the police. At last Constable Margo took charge of him. Young told him he was from Massillon, and asked that word be sent to the Union Hotel that he had succeeded in evading his enemies. This was done, and the police were also notified.

The constable put Young to bed in his own house, and remained in the same room with him for awhile. Finally Young said he thought he was safe for the night, and told Margo he need not stay longer. The constable went downstairs. Soon he heard a commotion on the second floor. He went up and found the room empty. Young had jumped out of a window to the ground. He was found running aimlessly about a short distance from the house. Young was returned to his room, and was closely watched throughout the night. Policeman Getz, leaving Massillon before 4 o'clock, arrived at an early hour and returned with him to this city. The officer had no trouble bringing him home, as he seemed to feel that he was safe in the buggy.

There is hope for Young's recovery. Dr. Kirkland says that the windpipe is severed, but that none of the vital vessels are injured. He has lost about a gallon of blood. From the appearance of the wound it is supposed the man struck two blows. The instrument he used is a large pocket-knife, having several blades. It was found lying in a corner of the cell. Young is 25 years old and is unmarried. He is a German, but speaks a broken English, having been in this country about five years. He has been in Massillon off and on for three years. Young has no relatives in this country.

Policeman Getz states that when he searched Young before locking him up, he failed to find any trace of a knife. It is probable that Young had hidden it away in the lining of his clothing. The fact that Young had been under arrest at Manchester led the officer here to believe that everything of this kind had been taken from him, otherwise, Getz says, every stitch of his garments would have been given a thorough going over. When Getz left for his home, he told the marshal to watch Young, as feared he might attempt suicide by hanging, inasmuch as it would not be a difficult matter for him to tear his trowsers into strips that would serve the purpose as well as a rope.

FURNACES FOR CHINA.

Hess, Snyder & Company Receive an Order from a Distant Land.

An American now in China has sent Hess, Snyder & Company an order for four of their large size Boomer furnaces, which will be shipped as soon as explicit directions are received. The American is the son of one of the company's customers, and knowing the superiority of the Massillon furnace, recommended it to the people on the other side. He says it is possible to work up a good trade over there.

NOT HIS EL DORADO.

Alaska Offers Nothing to William Nottman.

NOW IN WEST BROOKFIELD.

Penniless, Regretful and Sick at Heart and in Body, he Returns to Massillon—The Northwest Most Unalluring as he Saw it.

William Nottman has come home from Klondike a poorer man in every respect than when, a year ago, hopeful and well prepared for the journey, he left Massillon. Mr. Nottman has lost his all, even to his health and spirits. He is now in West Brookfield at the home of his brother, John Nottman. Mr. Nottman came direct to this city from Seattle, at which place he was in the hospital for several weeks. He is still quite ill, but it is thought that familiar scenes and faces will do him a world of good.

Mr. Nottman, in the short time he was there, saw much of Alaska, and, though such luck never was his, he was near at hand when others made big strikes. The suffering which a person not inured to the Alaskan life must endure, however, says Mr. Nottman, ought to render the frozen Northwest most unattractive to men enjoying the comforts of civilization. The Alaskan summer is red hot and with it come great swarms of pestiferous insects that do even more than the heat to make humanity miserable.

It was cold most of the time Mr. Nottman was in Alaska, and parts of his body, including the feet, are yet in abnormal condition as a result of having been frozen. Mrs. Nottman remained in the East while her husband was away. When Mr. Nottman started for the Klondike he had \$700 with which to equip himself. Everybody else seemed to be striking it rich up there, and Mr. Nottman was confident that he would, too, until he got to the place.

OTHER MASSILLONIANS IN ALASKA.

The last letter received from the Kehler brothers, John and Charles, was dated Circle City, May 17. It was then about three degrees below zero, but was rapidly growing warmer. They were preparing to begin work. They saw the big fire that swept away a considerable part of the town. Both are in good health, and Charles, who has been in Alaska before, thinks they will be able to stay out the summer without serious sickness.

THE BANNER CIRCLE.
The Standard Presented to the Massillon Branch.

The eyes of all Ohio members of the Protected Home Circle are on Massillon, the local branch of that organization being now the banner lodge of the state. The banner lodge is the one which adds the greatest number of new names to its membership list during the year, and while it enjoys this distinction has the custody of the state standard, which is the best for casting iron and steel, and the shipping facilities connect me with all parts of the country at low cost.

"It will be six months probably before the buildings are ready and much longer than that before the furnaces are built and all the other equipments in place. The furnaces will be built by Pittsburgh constructors, but the cranes are not made here. The entire interior of the building will be covered by the big traveling crane, saving time and labor in handling the materials of all sorts. The eighty-foot width can be well covered by the cranes and the range will allow every part of the plant to be handled in that way, saving time and labor."

Mr. Coxey said further that his experience as a producer of silica sand for the iron and steel manufacturers led to his determination to have a plant of his own. He now supplies the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company the sand in which their big castings are made, and supplies almost all of the Pittsburg foundries and a large percentage of the foundries in other sections with silica sand. The location of his proposed open-hearth casting plant at the sand quarries is to economize on the cost of production in wiping out the freight rates on that commodity while giving him a good position in his raw material supply and finished product shipments. He says his plant will be modern in every particular and will be under his own control. It has no connection with the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, recently formed.

The old Millvale plant has in it the material used in the construction of Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, and the plates still bear the stamp placed upon them at that time. It covers a large extent of ground close by the West Penn railroad tracks, and several years ago, prior to the failure of Graff, Bennett & Co., was regarded as one of the best mills in the United States. The machinery was sold some years ago.

The Massillon circle now has about three hundred members, one hundred and thirty of whom were received during the past year. Ten names were presented at the meeting last night. Messrs. Stratton and Baird returned to their homes Friday morning.

ANOTHER MILL.

J. S. Coxey Purchases an Immense Plant at Pittsburg.

WILL BE MOVED TO PAULS.

When in Running Order the Mill will Employ Three Hundred Men—Will Turn Out Heavy Castings Exclusively—Work Now in Progress.

The following from the Pittsburg Dispatch of today, will be of more than usual interest to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT.

The old Graff, Bennett & Company's plant, at Millvale, once worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was abandoned several years ago as an iron mill, has been sold and will be taken out of the state. The buildings are now being dismantled, and will go to Ohio to become a part of a new steel mill. Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, O., whose name has been heard before, is the purchaser, and will use the frames and plate sections to erect a new modern open-hearth steel plant near his home.

Mr. Coxey was in Pittsburg Wednesday and yesterday, and arranged for the shipment of the parts of the old buildings, and began negotiations with Pittsburg constructing engineers for the equipment of his new steel mill and the building of furnaces. He stated last evening at the Hotel Victoria that he has plans arranged for an open hearth steel mill of large capacity for the production of castings. The plant will be under one roof, and will cover an area 500x80 feet. It will be equipped with one 25-ton and two 15-ton open-hearth steel furnaces. One 50-ton, one 25-ton and two 15-ton traveling electric cranes, and will employ 300 hands. The plant complete will cost about \$150,000, and will turn out large castings exclusively.

"There is a wonderful demand for steel, especially open-hearth steel," said Mr. Coxey last evening, "and the time could not be better for putting up a plant like this. All the bigger concerns are overcrowded, and cannot keep up with their orders. Then, in addition to that, there will be a heavy demand from the government for the larger size castings, which are more or less troublesome. For instance, every plant is not prepared to turn out 50-ton castings, and the ability to do so will be appreciated during the present demand.

"The old buildings at Millvale are in good condition, as good as new for the purpose for which I shall use them. A casual inspection might lead one to believe that the old structure is worthless, but that is a mistake. It is one of the most powerful buildings I ever saw, and is as strong now as when first erected. The building is a big one and the dismantling is slow work. The bolting was so well done that it is hard work to take the sections apart. It will require at least three weeks' work to take it down and ship it. The new plant will be built at my quarries, four miles north of Massillon, the best point for several reasons. The silica sand, which is the best for casting iron and steel, is there, and the shipping facilities connect me with all parts of the country at low cost.

"It will be six months probably before the buildings are ready and much longer than that before the furnaces are built and all the other equipments in place. The furnaces will be built by Pittsburgh constructors, but the cranes are not made here. The entire interior of the building will be covered by the big traveling crane, saving time and labor in handling the materials of all sorts. The eighty-foot width can be well covered by the cranes and the range will allow every part of the plant to be handled in that way, saving time and labor."

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Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

LAST SAD RITES.

Services for Mrs. Young Today—Funeral of F. Walker Tomorrow.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Magdalena Young were held Friday afternoon at the South Mill street residence and at St. John's Evangelical church, the Rev. Mr. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Henry Gribble, Leonard Smith, J. D. Wetter, Tobias Schot, George Liebermann and Jacob Pinkle.

The funeral of Frederick Walker, who was killed in the Upper Pigeon Run mine on Thursday, will take place from St. Barbara's church, at West Brookfield, on Saturday morning. The body was taken to West Brookfield Thursday afternoon.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Frederick Walker Killed Instantly at Noon.

UPPER PIGEON RUN MINE.

An Immense Rock Weighing Twenty Tons Falls Without Warning—Walker and Other Miners were Drawing Pillars when the Accident Occurred.

Frederick Walker was crushed to death beneath a rock weighing twenty tons, which fell without warning in the Upper Pigeon Run mine at noon Thursday. Mine Boss Frederick Gresser and several others were near Walker when the accident occurred. They were drawing pillars. It was necessary to use jacks to remove the stone from Walker's body, which was horribly crushed.

Walker was 40 years old and lived in West Brookfield. He leaves a wife and one child. Walker was one of the most prominent miners of the Massillon district, having been a delegate to nearly every convention which has been held in Massillon district in the last fifteen years. He has held various offices in the organization.

The coroner has been notified, and will arrive tonight or tomorrow.

W. & L. E. BONDS SOLD.

Will Soon Assume Control of the C. C. & S.

According to a New York dispatch all of the finances for the consolidation of the Wheeling, and Cleveland, Canton & Southern have been arranged. Nothing now remains to be done except to go through the legal formalities incident to the deal. The dispatch reads: "Brown Brothers & Company and Maitland, Copell & Company have purchased from the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company the new first mortgage consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, issued for the improvement on the Cleveland belt lines. The same banking firms have undertaken to refund the Wheeling & Lake divisional 5 per cent. mortgage bonds into new 4 per cent. bonds. The refunding plan will not be made public for some time." All of this was arranged some time ago, but the contract was not signed until yesterday. These firms had agreed to take care of the bonds, but pending an investigation of the property the contract was not signed. With the financial matters out of the way the work of consolidating the two properties will take place in the very near future. It is not known exactly when the Wheeling will take charge of the C. C. & S., but it is thought that it will not be deferred much longer.

E. GLEITSMAN RETIRES.

Dispose of his Business to his Son and A. Ertle.

Edward Gleitsman has disposed of his mineral water bottling works, at 134 South Erie street, to his son, Elmer Gleitsman, and Andrew Ertle, for eight years an employee of Mr. Gleitsman. The new firm will take charge on next Tuesday. Messrs. Gleitsman and Ertle have also purchased the residence and all other buildings which are on the same grounds as the works. Mr. Gleitsman, sr., estimates the value of the business and bottling works at \$5,000, though this was not the consideration of the sale.

Mr. Ertle will move into the residence as soon as it is vacated by Mr. Gleitsman, whose new home in Akron street will be ready for occupancy by August 14. Mr. Gleitsman has been in the business for eighteen years, and has been wonderfully successful. It is a satisfaction to him, now that he is retiring, to have the business pass into the hands of men whom he knows are perfectly competent to manage it.

COURT NOTES.

CANTON, July 28.—In the case of H. R. Wise vs. Dominick Tyler et al., motion for a new trial has been made by the defendants.

Clara M. Laviers has been appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Thomas Laviers, of Massillon. Deceased died intestate.

The infirmary directors inspected the boilers of that institution today. They were recently condemned by an insurance inspector.

Young Recovering.

John Young, who badly slashed his throat, but did not succeed in killing himself in the city prison Thursday, was taken to the infirmary Thursday evening. He is better today, both mentally and physically.

TIRED BUT HAPPY.

Return of the Excursionists from Presque Isle.

FIRST SECTION AT 9:40.

It was a Day That Had no Disagreeable Features, but Was One Continual Round of Pleasure—The Winners of the Various Events.

The members of the Massillon Retail Grocers' Association estimate the number of people who went with them to Presque Isle on Wednesday at 1:50, greater by 500 than last year's crowd at Chippewa lake. The railway accommodations were excellent, there being no delays going or returning. The first section, returning, reached Massillon at 9:40 o'clock last evening, and the other two followed closely. There were no accidents. A number of Massillonians remained in Toledo last night, and returned today. Some of them stayed from choice, others because they were sightseeing when their train started. Most of the excursionists saw the more interesting features of Toledo before coming back, as it was arranged that this could be done without extra cost. The ride on the lake was enjoyed by all.

Henry Holtzbach, the West Side banker, is the only person who suffered by the trip. He reports that silver knives and forks were stolen from his lunch basket.

The contests all had enough entries to make them exciting. The drawing was an interesting feature of the programme. Following is a list of winners of the prizes in the drawing events.

Ladies' Drawing—Catherine Warth, \$5 in gold; Pauline Rider, \$2.50; Mrs. A. Fetzer, a dozen cans of baked beans; Mrs. W. S. Brown, one-half dozen cans of baked beans; Mary Wagner a box of chewing gum.

50-Yard Girls' Foot Race—Ruth Breckel, \$2; Nettie Simeth, \$1.

Potato Race (open to clerks and drivers only)—Roy Strobel, \$5; R. Caldwell, \$3; Clarence Schworm, \$2; William Soon, \$1.

Young Ladies' Scoop Race—Ida Hapgood, \$2; Arline Race, \$1.

75-Yard Foot Race (open to clerks and drivers only)—M. Schworm, \$3; John Youngblood, \$2; L. Vogt, \$1.

Marksmanship Contest—The programme gave the prizes for this event as follows: One share in an abandoned Massillon oil well, a two-story brick house (one brick at a time), a carload of postholes, six months in the Stark county workhouse. Joseph Ehret won the \$5, and the other prizes, some of which have not been given to the winners, fell to G. F. Breckel, W. A. Clark, Richard Edwards and W. B. Martin. It was the understanding that the person making the fifth best record should be compelled to wear the stripes while on the grounds, but the suit could not be found after the match, so it was decided to withhold this prize for the present. The shooting was at a target. Mr. Ehret rang the bell twice in three shots.

Tag-of-war—This proved a victory for the West Side team, and

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEGRAPH.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
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and Bert Hankins' News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH,
of Franklin county.For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.For Member Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN,
of Allen county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK,
CLARK W. METZGER.For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.For Prosecuting Attorney
ROBERT H. DAY.For Treasurer,
T. HARVEY SMITH.For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.For County Commissioner,
JOSEPH B. SUMMER.For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

Lloyd's register of shipping gives the entire fleet of the world as 28,180 steamers and sailing vessels. The British and Americans together control one-half of the entire merchant ship tonnage afloat.

General Weyler's attempts at reform and regeneration seem to be met at all sides by rebuff and discouragement. Not long ago he was cut off in his efforts towards bringing peace to Cuba by killing off the inhabitants. Now his proposition to maintain military discipline in Spain by inciting the army to revolt has been set aside as unworthy of consideration.

Tendencies in the direction of moral reform are occasionally to be observed in the soul outpourings of Orwell C. Riddle, of the Mansfield Daily Shield. In the following burst of perfect rhetoric Mr. Riddle has quite recently expressed his philosophic conception of the weakness of human nature:

"The trouble with so many is they do not want to communicate any good that will not yield abundantly only to themselves."

The alleged unpopularity of the war in the Philippines continues to demonstrate itself in a curious manner. Recruiting for the volunteer regiments is exceeding the expectations of the war department officials, and reports from General Otis at Manila show that the regiments being organized there are rapidly filling up. The increase in the recruiting in this country is remarkable. Returns made public on Tuesday give the aggregate of all enlistments up to Monday as 5,400.

The Chicago Tribune has published statistics showing that the number of Southern lynchings for June and July surpasses that for a like period in many years. From June to date, thirty three men have been lynched. Of these, twenty were negroes. Assault was charged against the larger number. These facts are an evidence that the fear of violence at the hands of enraged citizens has had little effect upon the criminal tendencies of the worst class among the negroes, and disposes of the strongest argument which has ever been used in favor of mob law.

Although the hero of Manila has had very little to say on any subject since his arrival at European ports, the few remarks he has made have been short and to the point. There is nothing undecided about Dewey. His assertions up to date contain the following information concerning himself and his convictions: He will not accept the gift of a residence from the people of the United States; he will not accept the invitation to a banquet in New York which is to cost one hundred dollars a plate; he will not accept the Democratic nomination for president; he thinks there is not the shadow of a doubt but that we should hold the Philippines, and he

hopes that William McKinley will be re-elected President of the United States.

The treasury bureau of statistics has compiled a table showing that iron and steel formed the largest item in the value of the exports of manufactures from the United States for the fiscal year just closed. In May the exports of these commodities amounted to \$8,601,842, making a total for the eleven months of \$81,873,842, as compared with \$63,235,029 in the corresponding period in 1898. It was predicted by some students of trade conditions that recent advances in the price of steel and iron would diminish the extent of their exportation. Contrary to this belief, however, May's exports of steel and iron exceeded by twenty per cent those of the same month in 1898, while April's record shows an increase of fifty per cent over that of April in the year preceding.

Judge Ditty has given it as his judicial opinion that the one hundred and seventy-five votes now claimed by John R. McLean are all that the latter will receive in the Zanesville convention. The judge has also thrown out some interesting hints regarding the fact that a large number of country weeklies throughout the state are booming McLean for governor. It appears that an examination of the records of the Democratic state committee during the campaign of 1897 shows that most of the editors of these papers received twenty dollars a week for supporting the Chapman ticket. "I do not say," said Judge Ditty, "that they are being paid now, but they did take money two years ago. The records show at least that they are susceptible, and we all know how John R. McLean does business."

The recent meeting at Columbus of the advisory board of the Ohio league of Republican clubs has dashed Democratic hopes of factional divisions among the Republican, making possible the election of the Democratic state ticket. The league is controlled by anti-Hanna Republicans, and every one of the twenty members of the advisory board are classed as "Kurtz-Bushnell" men. Added to this, Chairman Dick, of the Republican state executive committee, was supposed to be unfriendly to the league, and it was feared that this unfriendliness and factional opposition might cause the league to refuse to support the state ticket, or to remain inactive during the campaign. On the contrary, however, the league has pledged itself to support the Republican nominees and has offered its services to chairman Dick for the approaching campaign.

The proposition submitted by the Massillon Iron and Steel Company and accepted conditionally by the board of trade, should meet with prompt endorsement by all those who are in favor of the development and prosperity of the city. The immense advantages sure to accrue to all branches of local trade through the permanent employment of from 200 to 250 workmen can be readily appreciated, and the fact that the proposition comes through a representative of Russell & Company, one of the oldest and most reliable of Massillon's manufacturers, is a sufficient guarantee that the new organization is all that it has been represented to be. It should be remembered that the amount to be subscribed by citizens must be secured within the next ten days. The soliciting committee is already at work and it is to be hoped that its solicitations will meet with a speedy and substantial response.

The efficacy of THE INDEPENDENT's want columns has again been proved. John William Ridenbaugh, who otherwise might never have known that Mrs. Charlotte Hodge was his earthly affinity, has by their means become acquainted with this fact, and will soon settle down to the enjoyment of a second experience of domestic felicity. Not long ago it was William Rapstock who pinned his faith to THE INDEPENDENT, finding, as will be remembered, that his confidence had not been misplaced. Although the establishment of a matrimonial bureau was not the object with which the want columns were first opened to the public, the results in this line which they have so far been able to accomplish have been eminently satisfactory, proving that in dealing with matrimony, as with many other matters of importance, THE INDEPENDENT is abundantly able to set the pace.

Capt. William Astor Chanler, Congressman from New York, is the president of THE NEW YORK STAR, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR CYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred Feigl, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

Gave Up All Hope.

Louis Prickett, 509 Bryan Ave., Danville, Ill., writes:

I had suffered several years with asthma, and after trying many remedies I had given up all hope. I was advised to Foley's Honey and Tar. It immediately stopped the coughing spells and I get my breath more freely. It is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. Rider & Snyder.

A Little Known Fact.

That most serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. No hope of good health while the kidneys are wrong. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed to make the kidneys right. Rider & Snyder.

Niagara Falls and Return \$4.00

From Massillon via C. L. & W. Ry. Through sleepers, through coaches Aug. 19th. Good 15 days.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Rider & Snyder.

CIRCUS AND CITY.

Having a Merry Time Together Today.

THE CROWD IS IMMENSE.

Business at a Standstill While the Parade was in Progress—Air Filled With Odors of Sawdust and Red Lemonade.

John Robinson has about as many people at his show this afternoon as he can well take care of, and the indications are that tonight he will have more than he can accommodate. The circus arrived at 3 o'clock from Wooster over the Pennsylvania road. From here it will go to Alliance. The parade was given at 10 o'clock, and the whole town and the country for many miles around were on hand to witness it. There was more than half a mile of horses, bands, chariots, wild beasts and performers. Many of the suburbs came to see the parade again, and after it was over most of them returned to their homes. Each train today brought in circus-bound men, women and children, the result of the thorough billing given the show. Not a town within twenty miles escaped a plastering with the glaring invitations. Operations at some of the shops were practically suspended for an hour this morning, the employees being allowed this time in which to come to town to view the parade.

One hundred state hospital patients, in the charge of attendants, were taken to the circus this afternoon, and none in the great tent enjoyed the performances more than they.

The attaches of the circus are a throng in themselves. The groceries were furnished by S. F. Weiser. Following is a list of what was ordered for dinner today: Ten bushels of potatoes, 480 roasting ears, 60 heads of cabbage, 50 beets, 500 radishes, 5 cases of peas, 2 cases of peaches, 10 pounds of vermicelli, 2 pounds of sage, 24 bottles of catsup, a bushel of beans and 2 bushels of tomatoes.

A. J. Richeimer provided 400 one-pound loaves of bread, 35 gallons of milk, 200 pies, 300 mixed cakes, 10 gallons of ice cream.

The circus had a large quantity of meat on hand, it being necessary to order but 700 pounds of beef while here. This came from Graber Brothers.

The Artificial Ice Company filled the order for ice, about a ton and a half being used.

The animals, including the two hundred and ten horses and ponies, required the following, furnished by E. C. Segner: Two tons of hay, fifty bushels of oats, a ton of straw and 500 pounds of bran. More will be needed this evening.

In addition to the regular police force, Mayor Wise has George Wagoner, A. Dangeleisen and Willard Gove on duty as special officers today. At 2:30 no arrests had been made. No cases of pock-

et-picking have been reported.

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SOME EXPERIENCES.

Both With Fruits and Vegetable Raising.

One-fourth to one-third of the limbs in the tops of old apple orchards are dead, and the owner wonders what is best to do to put it in the best condition. Our advice is that the trees which are in the best shape receive a load of well-rotted manure, to be scattered evenly over the surface of the ground as far out as the limbs extend. Prune the trees severely, and cultivate well during summer. Dig out those trees which are badly affected.

A village lot was planted to potatoes last spring, having been plowed last fall; about the same amount of ground alongside was planted the same time, it had been plowed in the spring. Both plots were given the same care. On the fall-plowed ground the potatoes are making a much better growth and are much superior to those on the spring plowed. It seems that the fall plowing proved the best for retaining the moisture.

There is a fine patch of the Wilson and Warfield strawberry grown in hills. The plan is to grow alternately in the row a hill of Wilson and one of Warfield. There is no doubt that Warfield's No. 2 will be laden with well-formed fruit.

In layering plants of Schaeffer raspberry, it is well to have the tip point almost straight down and not to layer too early. If layered at too much of an angle, it pushes out of the soil, often making but few roots, and when layered too early, the little germ at the crown starts in to grow in the fall, the severe winter weather freezing the tender shoot back.

In improving varieties of small fruits we select out of each variety those having the highest number of good points and propagate plants from them.

After a good shower we like to start the cultivator to hold moisture, but we do not start until the soil is in a "mealy" condition or not to wet.

One gentleman generally has a good crop of apples and raspberries on the same ground, but he keeps the ground covered the year around with a heavy mulch of straw and marsh hay, so the soil cannot be seen at any time. The mulch is well loosened up in spring and fall to give air to the soil before putting on more.

Many growers in Michigan being disgusted with the price of small fruits this year, are plowing under a part of their plantations. This means a fair chance for those who keep at it.

With regard to asparagus, we find there is more in the richness of the ground than in the variety.

We have found by experiment that black raspberry plants should not be set too shallow, the plants which were set three or four inches deep (four inches on sandy soil is none too much), stand up straight, but on those which were set a scant three inches deep, the canes will have to be staked and tied up.

It is profitable at this season of the year to cultivate the late cabbage early in the morning as possible while the dew is on, especially if the weather be dry.

Not a weed should be allowed to go to seed on the lawn.

We must have a good pile of sods piled up with alternate layers of poultry manure; it is one of the most satisfactory of fertilizers when allowed to rot and shoveled over a few times before next summer.

Hundred Years Ago.

Life on farms and in our villages 100 years ago was very different from that of the present day says a writer. The houses were built of logs

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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,

JOHN A. CALDWELL

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For Auditor,

W. D. GUILBERT,

of Noble county.

For Treasurer,

I. B. CAMERON,

of Columbian county.

For Attorney General,

JAMES M. SHEETS,

of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,

W. Z. DAVIS,

of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works.

FRANK HUFFMAN,

of Allen county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,

WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,

JACOB B. SNYDER,

ROBERT A. POLLACK,

CLARK W. METZGER,

For Probate Judge,

MAURICE E. AUGUST.

For Prosecuting Attorney

ROBERT H. DAY.

For Sheriff,

JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner,

JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,

ANDREW REESE.

The American administration of the city of Cienfuegos reports a surplus revenue of \$12,000 for the month of June. This is the first city in Cuba to show a surplus. The report cannot fail to be gratifying to the authorities, as it is an indication that definite results are being obtained from American management.

It was stated recently that a million dollars a day represents the size of the demand which European nations are making upon the American workshops at the present time. This means that American laboring men are called upon to do the work for millions of people in other countries. Were it not for the present American protective tariff policy the foreigners would be doing both their own work and the larger part of ours.

The French government is trying to suppress its lion and bull fights, but its powers in that direction appear to be limited. The municipal officers are extremely independent of the central government. This was evidenced some time ago when the government tried to suppress the bull fights that were taking place in southern France. The authorities there resisted the attempts to stop the "sport" and eventually the government was compelled to abandon its efforts.

The American Economist says that the small manufacturing failures are much smaller in amount of liabilities than in 1888 or any previous year, and yet the variation in them is by no means as wide as in the trading failures, which are very much smaller, both in number and amount than in any previous year. This appears to indicate that, contrary to many impressions, the stress of severe competition in times of disaster is felt more seriously by the small concerns than by those of larger business and resources, which have credit enough, at least, to put off for a time their collapse and to make further efforts, often with success. In other words, while the stress of competition was never so great as now, the failures were never so few now, and concerns of relatively small capital were never before so successful in holding their own against the competition of larger capital.

The report issued by the state department embodying a review of American progress in the Philippines, based upon information from the Philippine commission, is the most satisfactory piece of news regarding the situation in the islands which has so far been received. The United States authorities have succeeded in establishing municipal government in seven important towns and, as has been predicted, the natives are already becoming impressed with the practical evidences of the sort of rule which they may expect from the representatives of a republican government, and are manifesting a disposition to throw off the yoke

of Aguinaldo. This report affords the most substantial proof yet offered that the war is nearing its end and that the blessings of American sovereignty are in a fair way to be appreciated by the long misguided Filipinos.

Governor Pingree has made public a statement regarding the relations between Secretary Alger and the President, which he says he obtained from a source entirely reliable and which is more or less damaging to Mr. McKinley. The great mass of American people know that Alger retired from the cabinet because of public criticism regarding his political methods, and because his ambition to become senator of Michigan separated his individual interests from those of the administration. Governor Pingree has asserted that Mr. McKinley pursued an underhand and unmanly course in securing Alger's resignation, but does not qualify his assertion in any way, proving that in making it he was actuated simply by a vulgar desire to vent his personal spleen. If the governor of Michigan is a responsible citizen, he should be forced to reveal the source of his information or else retract the entire statement.

In view of Secretary Alger's oft-repeated statement that nothing but the request of the President would induce him to retire from the cabinet before the end of his term, the news that he has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the pleasure of Mr. McKinley, has naturally caused surprise. While Mr. Alger would have made a mistake had he allowed certain violent and unjustifiable attacks made upon him by sensational newspapers and conscienceless persons to effect his conduct, in view of other considerations there is little doubt but that his decision is a wise one. Not only was it entirely improper for him to retain his place in the cabinet after forming an alliance with Governor Pingree, whose enmity to the President is well known, but in the face of the hostility of public opinion regarding his political methods even among conservative members of the Republican party—it is better for the war department and the administration generally that his position should be filled by some one else.

That a conviction disclaiming any knowledge, other than that obtained by experience, and maintaining that no one has a right to assert any with regard to the absolute and unconditional, does not necessarily rob one of the joys of material existence has been proved by the life of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, whose ability to find happiness in his surroundings and communicate it to others was one of the characteristics which appealed most strongly to those who were inclined to sympathize with his line of thought. That Mr. Ingersoll was consistent to the end, and that his sudden death left him not one moment in which to indulge the sickening fear regarding what lies beyond the confines of mortal life that must have come had he realized that the end was at hand, must be a source of great comfort to his friends, for in the gradual closing in of the darkness which lies between this world and the next, even an Ingersoll might have longed for the ability to grasp at the hope held out by the teachings and doctrines of religion.

ALGER'S RETIREMENT.

Secretary Alger's resignation is now in the hands of the President. That it will be accepted goes without saying. In the appointment of a successor a solemn duty devolves upon President McKinley. The vital need of the hour is a war minister who is a soldier and a patriot, who will rescue the war department from the decadence into which it has sunk under Secretary Alger. Such a man is Governor Roosevelt.—New York Herald.

The secretary of war has resigned at last. It might not be inappropriate to say that nothing in his occupancy of the office became him like the leaving of it; for he ought to have laid it down before and the final act lacked the grace which would have been recognized in an earlier response to the requirements of a situation that he himself had from the first made difficult and, of late, impossible.—New York Tribune.

It is a pity that Secretary Alger should have been retained throughout a period of reasonable criticism as to the conduct of the war with Spain, to be dropped in a silly season of clamor concerning the conduct of the campaign in the Philipines. He gives it up at a time when the war department has reached a state of efficiency in which it can raise an arm and put it across the Pacific—even circumnavigating the globe with a great portion of it—more readily than a little over a year ago it could put one across the Florida strait.—New York Press.

Secretary Alger has again "retired under fire." Public opinion, which has been powerless in inducing the President to ask for his resignation, has proved strong enough to force him to resign. If Mr. McKinley had asked the secretary of war to resign a year ago, when the demonstration of his utter unfitness was complete, he would have saved his administration from the odium of Algerism.—New York World.

Wanted a First Class Salesman.

Will pay \$20 per week to a good man who can show us that he can handle our business successfully—splendid opportunity for a young man to secure permanent position. Give two references and state business experience. Write, the Werner Company, No. 210 Schultz building, Columbus, O.

THE TRAIL OF THE PHILISTINE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Your recent editorial comments on prosecutions for "esse majeste," undertaken on behalf of the German emperor, remind me that my friend George Urban, president of the Urban Milling Company, of Buffalo, will not visit Germany in the near future, for the Emperor has him on his list and every steamer is being watched. Mr. Urban declares, however, that he is innocent; but the story is none the less good on that account.

It appears that a little 5c monthly that delights in stirring up strife, the Philistine, recently published the somewhat old story to the effect that an American traveler in Germany had occasion to make some remarks about the head of the affairs in that empire, and did so with truly American frankness by referring to him as "the damn fool emperor." A policeman happening to overhear the remark, promptly arrested the American and dragged him before a judge or something of the kind.

The culprit pleaded not guilty, of course, and said he did not mean the German emperor. To which the judge replied: "That won't do; you can't fool us that way. There's but one damn fool emperor."

Here the naughty Philistine ended the story, but not its love of discord. In fact, the story created such a profound impression, not to say shock, over in Germany, that some German professor wrote over to the magazine asking its authority for the story. The mischief-loving editor replied that George Urban was responsible for it; hence Mr. Urban's disinclination toward continental travel for the present.

I am a little late in getting this item of interest to you, but I have been out of town and am just catching up with my papers. What a pleasure it is, by the way, to get hold of THE INDEPENDENT. We are fortunate to have a real, live newspaper among us, when so many flabby excuses for the name eke out a miserable existence.

KAISER WILHELM.

THAT ROAD TO NAVARRE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Engineers are now on the road surveying for an electric railroad from Uhrichsville to Coshocton. Why is not the electric road from Massillon, three and one half miles to Navarre, being completed according to contract, or the forfeit paid? This would be second in importance to Massillon only to the interurban, and for the cost, a paying investment, certainly better than that from Uhrichsville to Coshocton, or that from New Philadelphia to Uhrichsville.

A CITIZEN.

There's a greater demand made on the strength of the mother when nursing than at any other time. She has just gone through

the shock and strain of maternity, her vitality is at its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives. The natural result is that the mother looks around for a "tonic" and generally finds her tonic in the form of a stimulant, which not only gives the mother no real strength but is an injury to the child.

It is the concurrent testimony of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it is the most perfect preparation for motherhood and all its functions which has ever been discovered. It prepares the way for baby's advent, giving the organs of birth vigor and elasticity. It establishes such a condition of health that nervousness, anxiety and morning sickness are unknown. With this condition comes a healthy flow of nourishment for the child, which enables the mother to gratify the fondest instinct of maternity.

"Two years ago I used two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and in April a nice baby was born, before the doctor came," writes Mrs. Katie Autiker, of 754 Pat Street, Alliance, Ohio. "I was not very sick. Baby is now nearly one year old, and I am again taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and feel very well. Several neighbors are using Dr. Pierce's medicine through my telling them about it. One lady says, 'before commencing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had to vomit every day, but since I got it I don't vomit any more.' Another says, 'I took it, stopped vomiting, and has done the same thing for me. It is a God-send for women.'

No alcohol in any form, is contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium nor other narcotics. This cannot truthfully be said of any other medicine especially designed for women and sold through druggists.

Seek women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of all charge. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all replies are enclosed in plain envelopes, bearing no printed matter whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. V. Hobbs, M. D., Fort Valley, Ga., says: "I have been practicing medicine twenty-five years and know piles to be one of the most difficult of diseases to cure, but have known DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve to cure numbers of cases, and do not hesitate to recommend it." Be sure you get "DeWitt's;" there are injurious counterfeits on sale. Rider & Snyder.

One of nature's remedies: cannot harm: weakest constitution: never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberries.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers benefit permanently. They lend gentle assistance to nature, causing no pains or weakness, permanently curing constipation and liver ailments. Rider & Snyder.

Do you follow the want columns daily if not, you should.

NAVAL RESERVES OUT.

Called to Armory Owing to the Cleveland Strike.

RIOTING OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

Attempted to Blow Up a Car With Dynamite—Mob Stoned Cars and Policemen Were Compelled to Use Heavy Clubs—Dynamite Thrown Upon Car Barn.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The street railroad strike assumed a more threatening aspect.

Mayor Farley ordered the naval reserves to prepare for strike duty. This organization, 104 strong, armed with Lee rifles and Gatling and Gardner machine guns, assembled at their armory on Sibley street and slept there. They were awaiting the further order of the mayor.

Last night there was rioting on Wilson avenue and on Pearl street. A mob of about 5,000 collected on Wilson avenue, between Paine avenue and Superior street, and threw stones at every car that came along. A squad of 20 policemen tried to keep order and only partially succeeded, the disorder continuing until cars stopped running at 11 p. m. They were compelled to charge the mob repeatedly, using their heavy riot clubs and many broken heads are the result.

An attempt was made to blow up a street car with dynamite. The car was on Euclid avenue returning to the Lake View barns when a terrific explosion occurred under the wheels at Andale avenue, opposite the residence of Henry A. Everett, president of the Big Consolidated Street Car company. The car was nearly jolted from the track, but was not stopped.

About the same time, on Pearl street on the south side, three non-union street railway men, who had left the Holmden avenue barns to purchase tobacco, were pursued by a howling mob. One of the fugitives fired a revolver, but hit no one, and the bullet passed through a large plated glass window across the street. The street car men sought refuge until police arrived.

A dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the Big Consolidated Street Railway company's barn at Lake View. A jagged hole two feet square was torn in the roof. A Wade Park avenue car, which stood directly beneath the hole, was also wrecked, the door of the car being torn off by the explosive. The wildest excitement prevailed among the men in the barn. The explosion was heard for blocks and hundreds of people were attracted to the scene. No one was injured.

ROSSITER UNDER ARREST.

Albert Johnson Objected to a Statement Made to Reporters—Little Change in the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 22.—In the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn the strike situation, generally speaking, remained unchanged. On Manhattan Island cars on all the lines of the Metropolitan system were run on practically the usual headway, and at night the cars on Second, Sixth and Eighth avenues were under police protection, although the claim is made by the company that there is no longer any necessity even for this.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brenner, charging criminal libel, Albert L. Johnson, former president of the Nassau railroad being the complainant.

The arrest of President Rossiter, although interesting, will not, it is thought, have any marked effect on the strike. Ex-President Johnson objects to statements made by President Rossiter to Brooklyn reporters in a recent interview. In the interview Mr. Rossiter is quoted as saying after referring to the strikers charged with blowing up the Fifth avenue elevated structure with dynamite:

"Those are not my men. Mr. Albert L. Johnson is welcome to them. I am told that there is evidence against some of the men to send them to prison for 20 years."

After writing letters, requiring the different district attorneys to bring the subject of the alleged enforcement of the ten-hour law to the grand jury or magistrate having jurisdiction, Mayor Van Wyck wrote to Secretary Donnelly informing him that violations of the labor laws should be brought to the attention of the district attorney in the county where the offense is committed and notifying him of the instructions sent to those officials.

Fares Raised in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—Straight 5-cent fares were inaugurated on the old street railway lines, excepting during the morning and evening hours, in which "workingmen's" tickets are sold at eight for a quarter. Universal transfer between all lines continued. An effect of the raise was to divert travel to the newer lines, operated under an eight-for-a-quarter franchise. Mayor Maybury called a special meeting of the city council today to retaliate for the raising of fares by prohibiting the carrying of freight over the lines, by pushing a test of the legality of combinations of the companies when prohibited by their ordinances and in other ways to restrict the companies' privileges.

Change Not Wanted by Business Men.

HAVANA, July 22.—A cable message received here stated that Senator Carlos Garcia was in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and others interested in Cuban affairs and alleging that he had asserted that Cuba's greatest need was the substitution of civil for military government. The subject was the subject of considerable comment. On "Change, where a majority of the large business houses of Havana are represented, the feeling was general that at present a change was not advisable.

Five Italians Lynched.

TALLULAH, La., July 22.—Dr. Hodges, a leading physician, was murdered and five Italians, Charles, James and Frank Difatto, S. Fudoco and John Ceranao were lynched on suspicion. A majority of the people condemned the lynching. The grand jury convened in special session to investigate the affair.

Fit the windows with wire netting, and put screen doors on the inner jambs, so that the outer doors may be left open during the hot weather.

He should have a liberal supply of green feed, and an allowance of grain every day.

ELIHU ROOT SELECTED.

President May Announce the Appointment Today.

HAD A CONFERENCE WITH PLATT.

The New York Senator's First Choice Was General Francis Greene, but the President Did Not Favor Him—However, They Did Not Disagree.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The name of the successor to General Alger as secretary of war may be announced today. The president has made his selection and it is understood that Elihu Root of New York is his choice. The question of the appointment of a successor to Secretary Alger was the subject of a conference at the White House between the president and Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, who came over on a late train. The conference lasted about an hour and afterward Mr. Platt said that the president had about decided upon the person to whom he will tender the position and that an announcement of his name will be made very soon, probably today.

The senator was non-communicative as to whom the appointee probably will be, saying that he did not feel at liberty to talk of what passed at the conference. The senator spoke to the president of the fitness of General Francis V. Greene for the war portfolio, whom he said was his choice for the position, but it is understood that Gen. Greene is not the president's choice. A good understanding, however, exists between the president and the senator regarding the secretaryship, notwithstanding General Greene was the senator's first choice, as Senator Platt said, in speaking of the prospective appointment, that "we did disagree as to the man for the position."

Secretary Alger attended the cabinet meeting Friday.

PINGREE VERY INDIGNANT.

Attacks the President and Alleges Certain Things Regarding the Retirement of Alger.

DETROIT, July 22.—Governor Pingree handed The Associated Press a prepared, signed interview on the Alger resignation, the information he said he did not secure from Alger, but from a reliable source.

At the outset, the governor says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the course pursued by the president, in this matter, is little less than cowardly. It is, to say the least, very unmanly."

Proceeding he says that repeatedly since the eastern newspapers began their attack upon Secretary Alger, the secretary informed the president that if these press comments embarrassed the administration he would resign at once, but the president said he had the utmost confidence in Alger and his conduct of the war department and the country could not afford to lose his services.

The governor said that at the time his "alleged alliance" with General Alger was announced, and before his disavowal of interviews criticizing the president had reached Washington, General Alger told the president that, upon the president's slightest intimation, he would resign, but the president refused to entertain the idea.

As to the "alleged alliance" being any reason for asking for Alger's resignation, Governor Pingree says that long before his announcement that he would support Alger for the senate, Secretary Hay, on June 2, requested Vice President Hobart to intimate to General Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the president, and would relieve him from the embarrassing attacks of the press on the conduct of the war. Mr. Hobart very properly declined and expressed his opinion in terms decidedly vigorous.

After that General Alger several times offered to resign. General Alger finally did hand his resignation to the president to take effect Jan. 2.

Governor Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney General Griggs to convey to the secretary that his resignation was desired, and "gave my alleged alliance with the secretary as a pretext."

The governor said Alger's sacrifice was compelled by New York politicians, backed by the "unscrupulous and heartless press." He predicted that it will be learned "that the president himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war."

He said: "I am told on the very best authority that General Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and the commissions were issued almost entirely on the orders of the president."

The governor alleged that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the east were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he added that "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker.'"

It was conjectured here that Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield gave some of the foregoing information, but the general declined to be interviewed.

Chase S. Osborn, state railroad commissioner, who was reputed to be General Alger's representative in preparing for the senatorial campaign, spent several hours at the governor's residence, supposedly assisting in preparing of the governor's statement.

More Nurses Start For Philippines.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A through train on the New York Central for San Francisco carried nine more trained nurses for the Philippines, sent out under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3, for the maintenance of trained nurses. These nurses are sent in response to an appeal for more nurses cables last Saturday from Manila to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, chairman of the committee on the maintenance of trained nurses.

Capital Withdrawn From Cuba.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Diario De La Marina claimed that an immense amount of capital was being withdrawn from Cuba, and predicts that the consequence of its investment in Spain will be very beneficial to Spanish industry.

A TRUTHFUL PRISONER.

Twice Released by Officers to Attend to Business, He Appeared to Serve His Jail Sentence.

CANAL DOVER, July 22.—William Kauffman of Sandyville, north of here, was arrested, charged with selling whisky on Sunday. He was taken before Squire Bender of Mineral Point, where he plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced ten days to the county jail and fined \$25 and costs. Kauffman paid the constable his fine and then told him that it did not suit him to go to jail that day, but he would go alone the day following, and thus save the county the costs of being accompanied by a constable.

The man of the law knew Kauffman and released him on his word. The constable then telephoned Sheriff Heffing at New Philadelphia that Kauffman would arrive the following day at 1 p.m. True to his word Kauffman went alone to New Philadelphia. He was not acquainted with the town and had considerable difficulty in finding the sheriff, but was at length introduced to him by J. A. Shingley, county auditor.

Kauffman told the sheriff that he had not secured a bartender to take his place during his ten days' absence and asked permission to return home and arrange for the running of the saloon while he was in jail.

The sheriff evidently thought Kauffman was a pretty good sort of a fellow, for he told him to go back home and look after his business and return to jail at his convenience. This Kauffman did, and when he had secured a bartender he returned to jail to serve his sentence.

TWO INJURED FATALLY.

Terrific Explosion at a Fuse Manufacturing Plant Near Xenia.

XENIA, July 22.—A terrible explosion occurred at the plant of the Xenia Fuse Manufacturing company, near here. Two of them will die. The injured are:

Miss Rose O'Donnell, fatal.
Mrs. Ollie Davis, fatal.

Ennis Wykoff, one eye blown out and other injuries.

The plant, which was part of the Aetna Powder company of Chicago, was wrecked. Miss O'Donnell regained consciousness long enough to say that she caused the accident.

Dockmen's Strike Serious.

ASTABULA, July 22.—The dockmen's strike here threatened to become serious. Manager L. C. Hanna of the M. A. Hanna docks met the strikers and in a conference a removal of Superintendent George B. Raser and Chief Engineer McNutt was demanded. A further conference is to be held, but the men are bitter against the officials named. The men on the Minnesota docks on the Lakeport side struck and 600 men were out. The strikers are members of the Longshoremen's union, which it is claimed will boycott the Hanna boats at other ports pending the settlement of the strike. Over 1,000 men are idle in all.

Christian Alliance Convention.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Christian and Missionary alliance opened at Beulah park, east of the city, to last ten days. Fully 1,000 people from all sections of the country will be quartered at the camp grounds by next week. Exercises will be conducted under the direction of National President A. B. Simpson. It is announced that the usual opportunities for "divine healing" will be offered this year.

Fatally Hurt Learning to Ride.

WARREN, July 22.—In learning to ride, Miss Caroline Porter of Bristol, this county, fell from her wheel and was fatally injured. She is a daughter of Charles Porter.

Drowned by Flatboat Capsizing.

EAST LIVERPOOL, July 22.—A flatboat capsized in the Ohio river and Harry McDonald, a railroad worker, drowned. The body was not recovered.

Death From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The surgeon general of the army received a cablegram from Surgeon Peck at Manzanillo announcing the death of Hospital Steward Gruness of yellow fever. It is said in the medical bureau that the fever situation is not at all alarming. Both the sick and death lists are much lower than among the troops under the Spanish occupation.

Only One Death In Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The chief signal officer has received the official sick report for the month of April covering all the signal companies on duty in the Philippines. It shows a total of only 4.23 per cent sick, a remarkably favorable state of affairs for any climate. The corps had lost only one man from sickness in the Philippines. This was from typhoid.

New Volunteer Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Among the additional appointments to the volunteer army were these: To be captains: Casteele, colonel West Virginia; Harry Chadwick, battalion sergeant major First Ohio. To be second lieutenants: R. H. Gulick, corporal First Ohio; David McM. Gregg, Jr., private Governor's troop, Pennsylvania cavalry.

Negroes May Be Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 22.—John Turner and his wife, negroes, killed Mrs. Measles, a white widow, who lived on an adjoining farm near Idaho, in Clay county. The Turner woman was caught and her husband was hotly pursued and there was open talk of lynching.

Humans Died From Anthrax.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—The epidemic of anthrax prevailing among the cattle on the island of Gotland is spreading in a most alarming manner. Forty parishes have become infected and deaths of human beings who had contracted the disease are recorded.

Ohio Man Drowned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22.—Edward Weeks of Akron, O., was drowned at Decatur, Ala. He was in the employ of the Rodman-Ringenmann Hardwood company of Cincinnati and had charge of one of their mills. He was knocked from a barge by a falling wheelbarrow.

NOT MUCH FIGHTING.**Rains Interfere With Campaigning on Large Scale.****GARRISONS TEMPORARILY CUT OFF**

General Otis Sent Dispatches Saying Correspondents' Charges Were Untrue. Admitted That Times His Reports Were Too Conservative.

MANILA, July 22.—The unprecedented rains of the last week convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale or advances covering many miles will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country were flooded to a depth of three or four feet. The Paranaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, was swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacoor from communication with Manila.

In the circumstances it would be impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails had become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The war department issued a statement quoting certain dispatches from General Otis in answer to the press correspondents' "round robin."

The text of the statement was as follows:

"General Otis, in a dispatch under date of July 20, says that the press correspondents demanded permission to cable that official reports sent misrepresented conditions. This was denied. They then demanded the privilege to send without reservation facts found by them and their opinions. This was granted if public interests were not imperilled. The answer was not satisfactory and they therefore sent by mail to Hongkong. General Otis says he is not conscious of sending misrepresentations, but thinks that his dispatches at times have been too conservative. The press affair appeared to be a threat. When the correspondents were asked to be informed wherein General Otis' dispatches were misleading, they offered nothing tangible except that his conclusions were unwarranted. When told that they were disregarding military authority, it was apparent that they courted martyrdom, which it was unlikely to give them.

"In a later dispatch General Otis says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the army and the navy. He gives the following extract from a letter just received from a leading Filipino at Tarlac, which is the center of the main insurgent army:

"For some days have been trying to leave this band of thieves. Watched so closely, impossible to leave. A great many of the people here long for American troops to advance, for everyone is desperate with so much savagery committed by Aguinaldo's army."

"Captain Barker of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the fleet, in sending the report of commander of the Yorktown to the navy department, makes this endorsement:

"I am pleased to note the cordial co-operation of army and navy."

"As bearing upon the statement that the operations of the navy had been minimized, it may be stated that General Otis has repeatedly recognized the work of the navy, as for example in his dispatch of June 15 last, in which he says: 'The navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally; and again under date of July 9: 'The army and navy are in hearty accord and the best of feeling prevails.'

DEATH OF INGERSOLL.

The Noted Attorney a Victim of Heart Disease—A Brief Sketch of His Career.

It Grades Down.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., apparently of apoplexy.

Mr. Ingersoll went to his summer home in Dobbs Ferry a few days ago apparently in good health. Shortly after his arrival there he complained of a slight indisposition.

Shortly before he was stricken his wife offered to have his luncheon sent up to him to his room so that he would not have to walk down stairs to the diningroom below. He laughingly replied that while he did not feel quite as young as he used to, he guessed he was not yet an invalid and he would go down with the others.

As he finished speaking and was about to rise he fell back into his chair. A physician was immediately summoned, but when he reached the house he found that Mr. Ingersoll had died almost instantly. The physician did not give the cause of death, but the family believed it was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Ingersoll's wife and two daughters were with him when he died.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them, and in his early life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism which grew with his growth, and finally made him an aggressive opponent of all generally received forms of religion.

By the removal of his family to the west Mr. Ingersoll's boyhood was spent partly in Wisconsin and partly in Illinois.

He studied law and in partnership with his brother began its practice in Shawneetown. In 1857 he went to live at Peoria, Ills., and there laid the foundation of a lucrative practice.

In 1862 he became captain of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, and after the war was over he began to be heard of as an orator and campaign speaker. In 1876 Mr. Ingersoll proposed the name of James G. Blaine in the national Republican convention in a speech so eloquent that his own fame, hitherto somewhat restricted, extended to all parts of the country.

As a lawyer Mr. Ingersoll had been connected with the most famous modern cases. He defended the "Star Route" case and was associated with others of national importance.

The best known of Mr. Ingersoll's lectures are to be found in book form. They are "The Gods," "Ghosts" and "Some Mistakes of Moses."

PROSPERITY CONTINUES.

Dun's Review Points to Failures Smallest Ever Known, Largest Railroad Earnings, Etc.

NEW YORK, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

Optimism is always popular, but more than half the time dangerous. Seven years of halting and reaction historically follow three of rapid progress. But the three of progress have not yet passed, and the most cautious search discloses no sign of halting. Foreign anxieties have been real, but seem to be passing, and Europe has begun paying liberally for more food without expectation that securities can be sent in settlement. The extensive Labor strikes have vanished, and the local do not affect national business. Fears of new and powerful corporations lessen as it is found that they are controlled by the same laws which govern the small companies.

Above all, the general evidence of prosperity continues convincing, failures are the smallest ever known for the season, railroad earnings the largest, and solvent payments through clearinghouses in July have been 45.6 per cent larger than last year and 62.3 per cent larger than in 1892, the best of previous years.

In the circumstances it would be impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails had become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches.

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DEATH PREVENTED THE RACE.

NEWPORT, July 22.—Defender and Columbia started in the trial race from Brenton's reef lightship. The course was to have been 46 miles, but about 45 minutes after the start an accident happened to Defender's topsail and she quit the race, lowering all sails but her jib. Columbia seemed to be ahead at that time by about two minutes.

ACCIDENT PREVENTED THE RACE.

</

TAUGHT THEM HATRED

Carpet-Baggers Arrayed Negroes Against Whites.

CANDLER ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

Another Element Are the Fanatics and Cranks, Who Urge the Blacks to Arm Themselves Against the Whites—Rotten Politics Also Blamed.

ATLANTA, July 29.—Governor Candler has, since the Bainbridge series of lynchings occurred, been asked by newspapers in various parts of the country to give his opinion of the race question in the south. To one he said that before the ballot was thrust into the hands of the negro, unprepared for it and utterly ignorant of its sanctity, of the responsibilities of citizenship, notwithstanding he was a slave, he was happy and well contented.

But after his emancipation came his enfranchisement and with his enfranchisement came a hoard of carpet-baggers, who took charge of him when his former master and protector, with whom he had lived for generations on the most friendly and often even on affectionate terms, was de-identified by the partisan reconstruction laws.

They falsely taught the negroes that the southern white men were solely responsible for their enslavement and were their worst and only enemies, and that therefore it was their duty and their interest to vote against them and their party and oppose everything they were in favor of, favor everything they were opposed to—in a word to hate them.

The civil teachings had but little permanent effect upon the growing negroes, but upon the children, the generation which has grown to manhood since that time, that effect has been most baneful.

A more immediate cause is the personal intermeddling with the relations of the races in the south by fanatics and fools.

They publish in the newspaper grossly exaggerated accounts of crimes committed against the negro in the south and omit any notice of the crimes against the white women which provoked the retaliation. They write incendiary letters to turbulent negroes all over the south, advising them to arm themselves with Winchester rifles and for every guilty rapist who pays the penalty to shoot down the first two white men he meets.

Thousands of such letters have been written to Georgia in the last three months.

Governor Candler says the intermeddlers of the north do not present a respectable minority, and that the lawless and criminal negroes of the south constitute less.

Rape is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by the better class of white men. But, as because some negroes commit rape the whole race suffers, so, because some white men lynch ravishers, all the whites of the south are abused.

Another and a continual present cause which contributes to race friction is corruption.

Governor Candler said he believed a restricted suffrage will remedy the evils, that the ballot be given only to the intelligent negro. As to the disposition to be made of the large percentage of illiterate negroes, the governor makes no suggestion.

A U. S. SAILOR BURIED.

Admiral Dewey Sent a Wreath—Austrian Marines Participated—Olympia Sails Tuesday.

TRIESTE, Austria, July 29.—Isaac Raskallan, electrician on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors.

The cortège was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squadron of marines. The hearse was followed by 60 American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines.

Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered military band for the occasion, which was courteously declined.

The Olympia will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 1, for Naples. On the way to New York the cruiser will probably stop at Leghorn, Gibraltar and Madera.

ADVERSE TO SALVATION ARMY.

Court Decides Religious Liberty Does Not Cover Beating a Drum.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The superior court of Pennsylvania handed down an opinion adverse to the Salvation Army, in which the court maintains that the question of religious freedom is not involved in a case where the public peace is disturbed.

The matter came before the court on an appeal of Joseph Garabud from the Lancaster county courts. He is a Salvation Army officer and was arrested and fined for beating a drum, which was alleged to have disturbed the peace.

DEPOSED BY ASSASSINATION.

A Plot Was on to Deprise Heureaux of His Place.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 29.—Advisors from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here described the existence of a well planned and widespread plot by adherents of Jiminez to depose President Heureaux which it was thought was sure to succeed. The assassination of President Heureaux was regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

Artist Parsons Was Set Free.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Percy Parsons, the traveling artist, who is wanted in Allegheny county on a charge of securing \$1,500 from C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie Steel company, on false representations, was discharged by Judge Audeireid. Parsons was taken into custody on Sunday in violation of the statute which prohibits arrests for misdemeanor on that day.

Mrs. McKinley Was Better.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—The president, accompanied by his niece, Miss Duncan, and Private Secretary Cortelyou, went for a long walk toward the lake. Mrs. McKinley was feeling better than she had for several days.

OUR SULTAN IS LOYAL

Warned His Subjects to Be Friendly and Not Molest the Americans.
Fight at Balabac.

SANDAYAN, Philippine islands, July 24, via Labuan, July 29.—Gen. Bates reached Sulu July 16 to arrange a treaty with the sultan at a conference to begin today. The sultan is to go to Sulu from the village of Maibun. The people of that island display great friendliness toward the Americans and it is believed a satisfactory treaty will soon be completed. If so future hostilities between the natives and the Americans in the Sulu archipelago would be prevented. The same would be true of the island of Mindanao, which is tributary to the sultan. The only features likely to be troublesome are slavery and the plurality of wives, which points it is believed the natives will insist upon.

The sultan of Sulu has issued the following proclamation to the people: "I have met the Americans. They have come among us as friends, not to interfere with our religion or rights of government. All those who love their country or sultan I warn to be friendly and not molest them. The Americans are like a box of matches—you strike one or two and they all blaze up."

The Moros of Zamboanga are anxious to have the Americans take possession of that port. They have imprisoned the Tagalo leaders representing Aguinaldo there.

A gunboat went from Manila to Balabac to re-establish a lighthouse. The commander found the light stolen, but finally recovered it. He returned to Balabac and set it up again, leaving treacherous natives in charge and the United States flag floating. Going back he found the flag gone and the Filipino flag floating. Two officers and 13 marines were landed after a long, hard, stubborn fight, in which the native chief, the first officer and six natives were killed and several wounded. No American was even wounded.

Casualties Reported by Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—General Otis sent a report of the capture of Calamba, in the course of which, he gave the following casualties: Privates Charles Gleasup, Fourth, and McDuffy, H., Twenty-first, killed. Corporal Thomas Totten, G., Fourth, mortally wounded. Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey and Napoleon White, K., Twenty-first seriously wounded. Privates Hinds and Plummer, G., and Sauson, C., Fourth, Phillips, H., Christie and Hollister, D., and Ashland, I., Twenty-first, slightly wounded. Insurgent casualties unknown.

Death Reported in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg received the following from Major O'Reilly at Havana: "J. W. Dawson, civilian, Las Animas hospital, Havana, yellow fever, seriously ill; some improvement past two days. Acting Assistant Surgeon John V. Hamilton, died at Mutanzas, 26th, uremia chronic nephritis."

Deaths of Soldiers Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—General Davis reported the death at Poncet, Puerto Rico, of Commissary Sergeant Martin Fogarty on the 26th inst. of apoplexy. General Brooke cabled the death at Holguin of Albert B. Run, Company G, Tenth cavalry, of typhoid fever.

To Repatriate Spaniards.

MANILA, July 29.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline islands, in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

AN ALGER PROCLAMATION.

Pingree Issued One Calling on the Michigan People to Welcome the General Home.

DETROIT, July 29.—Governor Pingree issued a proclamation "to the people of the state of Michigan," which said:

On Wednesday, Aug. 12, the Hon. Russell A. Alger will return to his home in Detroit from Washington.

Upon request of the citizens and mayor and common council of Detroit, I extend to you an earnest invitation to join in giving him a hearty reception and greeting. It is fitting that the state recognize the worth and value to the nation of the services of General Alger as secretary of war.

You are cordially invited to attend the reception at the City hall and the meeting in the Light Guard armory, Detroit, at which time the people of Michigan will be given an opportunity to express their appreciation of General Alger and to extend their welcome to Michigan's late representative in the highest council of the nation.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor.

All the Michigan railroads decided to make a half fare rate to Detroit for the Alger reception.

Mormon Elders Escaped.

JACKSON, Ga., July 29.—Three Mormon elders, who were taken away from the home of William Cunnard, at Newton factory, in Jasper county, Wednesday night, escaped from the mob and were safe near Jackson. They were suffering from many bruises and injuries. They swam down a creek, hotly pursued by the mob, finally escaping. Mrs. Cunnard, a portion of whose jaw was shot away in the fight between the mob and her husband, was badly wounded.

Invited to Democratic Picnic.

Detroit, July 29.—Mayors Harrison of Chicago and Van Wyck of New York were invited to attend a large local Democratic picnic Aug. 19, on Sugar Island. A definite response was received from neither, but both were being counted upon. It was expected that the Democratic campaign for mayor this fall will be outlined by speakers at the picnic.

Ships Ordered to San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Long sent telegraphic orders to the cruiser New Orleans at Newport directing that she proceed at once to San Domingo. At the same time an order was sent to the gunboat Machias, at St. Thomas, to leave for San Domingo. This action was not due to the receipt of any official advice indicating possible trouble, but entirely to the desire to be forehanded in dealing with any possible disturbance.

Mrs. McKinley Was Better.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—The president, accompanied by his niece, Miss Duncan, and Private Secretary Cortelyou, went for a long walk toward the lake. Mrs. McKinley was feeling better than she had for several days.

A CAR WAS DYNAMITED

Cleveland Strike Marked by Another Explosion.

The Adjutant General Believes It Is the Duty of the Guard to Put Down Rioting and Not to Do Police Duty—The Council May Act.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—A car returning from Euclid Beach park was blown up by dynamite while returning to the city. The explosion took place a short distance north of the Lake Shore railroad, about two miles east of the city limits. The front truck was demolished and the floor of the car shattered. There were no passengers on board and the motorman and conductor escaped without injury.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The street cars were well patronized, especially during the busy hours of the morning and evening.

Mayor Farley was well pleased with the situation, but he had not relaxed his vigilance one whit and will not until the last vestige of the disorder is wiped away. The mayor and Adjutant General Axline were involved in a controversy over what the troops should do and what they should not do. The adjutant general was of the opinion that the duty of the national guard was merely to put down rioting and not to do police duty. Whatever the duty of the national guard may be, Mayor Farley held that the troops were here under his authority and said they would remain here until he felt they could be dispensed with. The responsibility of preserving the order of the city rested upon the shoulders of the mayor, he said, and he proposed to see that his plans were not interfered with by any one. He declared that he was to be the judge as to when the troops were not wanted.

There have been several outbreaks between Mayor Farley and Adjutant General Axline within the last few days over this question. The mayor refused to discuss the difficulty, saying that this was not a time to stir up any discord. "I will merely reiterate my statement of Thursday night," said the mayor. "This is a time for every man to mind his own business."

Rumors to the effect that the city council will endeavor to reconsider the resolution of Thursday night reached the ears of the mayor and he did not like them. The mayor felt that he had the situation well in hand and he feared that any action of the council whatever would be temporizing with the lawless element of the city and would cause agitation which would simply prolong the trouble.

After the breaches have been healed and quiet has been absolutely restored the mayor, it was said, would not object to any kind of an investigation upon the part of the council, but he deems that the members are treading on extremely dangerous ground when they undertake to reopen the discussion.

It was said that any such resolution as was proposed the other night can be adopted with a full council meeting, and efforts are to be made to have every one present next Monday night. Perhaps a new proposition will be submitted asking the council to investigate, not only the cause of the disturbances, but also the causes leading to the violation of the agreement entered into by the company and its employees at the end of the first strike.

The mayor took but little interest in the talk of boycotting merchants. He believed that just as soon as quiet was restored and the fever was gone all such talk would cease.

It was said at the City hall that there were quite a number of the recent employees of the street railway company who would go back to work if permitted, but that they are hindered by threats by some of the more radical employees and the leaders of the strike.

Mayor Farley demanded that the keys of Huck and Miles avenue school buildings be turned over to him. He wants to use the buildings as barracks for soldiers. In compliance with the demand, as had been the case on the day previous, School Director Sargent ordered the janitor of those buildings to stand ready to admit troops.

HELP DEWEY HOME FUND.

The Committee Asked Contributions—Declared Home Would Be Bought, Regardless of Amount.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The secretary of the Dewey home fund requested the publication of the following statement:

There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the national Dewey home fund committee today (Friday) it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a total of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The statement was made that the \$5,000 promised some time since by the New York Journal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to \$21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September and then to proceed, after consultation with the admiral as to location, etc., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand.

"We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received; so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the nation's capital for the hero of Manila with \$20,000 or \$30,000," say the committee, in making their last appeal. Therefore those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, Washington, who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

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Three Persons Drowned.

NORWAY, Me., July 29.—News was received here that George Clarke, Fred Clarke and James Bowen of Bethel, Me., lost their lives in Lake Umbagog.

TRIPARTITE TREATY WRONG

Chambers Says No Government Will Succeed in Samoa Under It—Probably Won't Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Chief Justice W. T. Chambers of Samoa arrived here on the steamer Moana accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but said that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he would probably not return to Apia.

In an interview the chief justice said in part: "All is now quiet in Samoa, but I cannot answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malietoa affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of king and vests the responsibility of government in the consuls of the three powers. I feel sure Malietoa is sincere in this."

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power and will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time he is a man of exceptional ability, is shrewd and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands."

"Yes, my decision has been sustained by the commission and it has published the fact in a proclamation."

"In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all of the features that have appeared faulty or weak. Those sections have simply been struck out, leaving nothing in their places. What will rot the whole document of proper effectiveness is the tripartite treaty under which it will have to operate. I am sure that no government in Samoa will succeed under such an arrangement. The sooner the powers see this and formulate some correction the better for all concerned."

Judge Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a chief justice ad interim, to act in case anything arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Chambers left, the commission had not decided whom the new man would be.

FOUR HUNG ON ONE SCAFFOLD.

▲ Fifth Negro's Sentence Commuted. One Man's Cap Came Off.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Upon one scaffold and simultaneously four negroes were hanged in the Baltimore city jail yard. Three of the men, Cornelius Gardner, John Myers and Charles James, paid with their lives for criminally assaulting Annie Bailey, a 13-year-old negress, while Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartette, killed Mary Peck, a negress, with whom he had lived.

A fifth negro, Daniel Rodgers, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, was to have occupied the same scaffold, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Lowndes.

Gardner's cap became disarranged in the fall and his face was visible to the spectators. He was apparently conscious about one moment, after which he slowly strangled.

Havana Health Conditions Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In a private letter from General Ludlow, in Havana, to a friend in this city, he said that the health conditions of the city are such as to leave the doctors without employment to a great extent. The 2,200 troops in the Havana command are in excellent condition.

A FEW WILL CONVINCE.

Can be Sure You are on the Right Track.

A Feeling of Security That Any Person can be Very Thankful to Have.

There is a feeling of security in using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. A few doses will convince you that you are on the right track. They act quickly and pleasantly; they are not at all bad to take and are conveniently put up in wooden boxes

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

B. Clark, of Streator, Ill., is the guest of Massillon relatives.

Miss Margaret White, of Hubbard, is spending a few days in the city.

J. W. Walker, of Chicago, is a guest at the Flynn residence in North Grant street.

Miss Laura Bixler, of Strasburg, is a guest at the Darrs residence, in Plum street.

Miss Helen Hunt has returned from a visit of several weeks in the vicinity of Cleveland.

Miss Flora Becker, of Columbus, is the guest of Miss Amelia Becker, in Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gilcher have returned to Canal Fulton after a visit with Massillon friends.

David Powers, clerk at the W. & L. E. round house, is seriously ill at his home in Cherry street.

Mrs. L. Pflouts and daughter, of Wilmette, are the guests of Dr. I. M. Pflouts, in West Tremont street.

There will be no Wednesday evening services at the Presbyterian church during the month of August.

John Hurraw and Miss Mila Bash spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bash, in East Main street.

Mrs. Emily Brainerd Redman, of Chicago, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin.

Miss Cora Penberthy and Miss May Bowman have gone to Chautauqua to spend a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Mary Baldwin, of Loudonville, is visiting with the Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Foust, at 223 West Tremont street.

Mrs. Barbara Hoffmann and children, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Hoffmann's father, Peter Luzius, in Wood street.

Miss Melinda Keller, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting at the home of her brother, Louis Keller, in South Mill street.

A musical recital will be given by the pupils of Prof. A. B. Bender at the latter's studio in Cedar street, August 2, at 2 p.m.

Messrs. Ora and Lester Spidle, and Miss Dillie Spidle are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle, in Wooster street.

Frank Wade, who resides with his father south of the city, has purchased the C. J. Fortner farm of fifty acres, south of Canton.

Work is rapidly progressing on two new residences in South High street. They are being erected by S. F. Weiler and Frank Vogt.

A building permit has been issued to John B. Russell, who will construct a frame building, 26x20 feet, worth \$225, in West Main street.

The Champion brick works at Wellsville have begun operations, after about one year's idleness. Large orders are on hand, and one hundred men will be employed.

W. S. Spidle has resigned his position as principal of the Riverside school, north of the city. It is Mr. Spidle's intention to devote all his time to the practice of law.

Mrs. Lillian Isaacs and Mrs. Charlotte Fahrnberg, of Louisville, Ky., after a visit at the South Mill street home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Keller, have returned to Louisville, Ky.

The Norwalk shops of the W. & L. E. railroad are overrun with work, necessitating the employment of a full force of machinists. The men not only work all day on week days, but also evenings and Sundays.—Norwalk Reflector

David Reed, a young man residing at 55 Plum street, while crossing the Pennsylvania railway bridge over South Erie street, stepped upon a stone, which, turning, threw him forcibly upon the stones. His spine was severely injured. Dr. T. J. Reed was summoned.

Miss Mildred Masters gave a garden party at her home in the East End on Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Pierce, of Youngstown. The grounds were illuminated by Japanese lanterns, and refreshments were served at small tables on the lawn. Music for dancing was furnished by the mandolin club.

The G. A. R. Association of Stark county will picnic at Congress lake, Saturday, August 5. A large crowd will go from Canton. This is the fourth annual outing of the organization. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to old soldiers. A special programme of speeches and sports has been prepared.

The body of Thomas Lavers, who died in Denver, arrived Thursday morning. The funeral services were conducted from the residence, No. 55 Henry street, by the I. O. O. F., of which Mr. Lavers was a member. The pallbearers were Godfrey Mater, Henry Oehler, Christian Schott, Joseph Remley, H. Meuser and C. Lucas.

Otto Kopp has been appointed to an office position with the Charleroi Brewing Company, of Charleroi, Pa., and will leave for that place next week. The manager of the company, Mr. Edel, formerly of Canton, is an old friend of Mr. Kopp. The latter had practically completed arrangements for entering the office of the Ohio Table Company, but the Charleroi position is more to his liking.

The Rev. J. F. Clokey, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will leave the city next Tuesday for a vacation of several weeks, most of which will be spent at St. Germain in northern Wisconsin. Mr. Clokey will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Milligan and Judge Taylor, of Canton. Arrangements have been made to continue the Sunday and Wednesday services at the church during his absence.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

WON HIM A WIFE.

Printer's Ink Does Ridensbaugh a Good Turn.

HAS GOT THE LICENSE.

And His Marriage to Charlotte Hodge Will Occur on Thursday, After a Courtship too Brief to be Eventful, and Yet not Uninteresting.

When John William Ridensbaugh, of 28 West South street, decided that he wanted a wife, he did not set about making a canvass of the city's fair ones, possibly in the end not to find the right person. He came straight to the office of THE INDEPENDENT, and his advertisement appeared the same day. On Friday Mr. Ridensbaugh procured the license, and on next Thursday he and Charlotte Hodge will become one. Mr. Ridensbaugh is a widower, and Charlotte Hodge is a widow. The latter is better known in Massillon as Mrs. Charlotte Heyman. Hodge is her maiden name.

Mrs. Heyman is at present a cook at the Terminal restaurant. She will resign her position on the last day of this month. Mr. Ridensbaugh was anxious to have the marriage take place several weeks ago, but Mrs. Heyman desired time in which to make all arrangements. Mr. Ridensbaugh is a teamster in the employ of the Sonnenhafer Coal Company. The answers which Mr. Ridensbaugh received to his advertisement were numerous and interesting.

DYNAMITERS AT WORK.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—[By Associated Press]—The placing of dynamite under the Euclid avenue cars at the LakeShore crossing last night will probably indefinitely delay the withdrawal of troops.

The explosion was very violent, and it is astonishing that passengers escaped with so little injury. There is no clue to the persons who did the outrage.

SAN DOMINGO REVOLT.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 29.—[By Associated Press]—Dominican frontier advises the insurgents have cut the telegraphic wires near Santiago de Las Caballos and also near Moca, and are awaiting the arrival of General Jiminetz to attack Santiago.

AXLINE'S COURSE APPROVED.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Bushnell has notified Adjutant General Axline that he approves his action in not allowing soldiers to perform police duty.

EXODUS OF MINERS.

ELEXHORN, W. Va., July 29.—[By Associated Press]—Two thousand miners left here today for the Western coal fields. Operators here have been compelled to close for lack of men.

A PATIENT ESCAPES.

R. B. Taggart Gets Away from the Hospital.

R. B. Taggart, a privileged patient of the state hospital, has run away from the institution. His home is in Dennison. The authorities of that place have been communicated with, and they say that Taggart is nowhere in their neighborhood.

NATURAL GAS.

Notice to the Citizens of Massillon.

In order to introduce into all homes in the city of Massillon, in the shortest possible time, the use of natural gas. The East Ohio Gas Company will give a discount from the present fixed rates of five cents for each one thousand cubic feet of gas used for domestic purposes during the year commencing July 1st, 1899, and ending July 1st, 1900. As the company is making all house connections at actual cost of materials and labor, it believes that this saving in the price of gas will go largely towards the expense of piping the houses, and will give the company the advantage of having every citizen (even the poorest) as consumer; thus affording to all the best and cheapest fuel. To encourage the use of gas by manufacturers special rates will be given on application at the office.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
E. STRONG, President.

All weak places in your system effectually closed against disease by De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cleanse the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver and fill you with new life and vigor. Rider & Snyder.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure,—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days." —B. L. Nance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Tex. Rider & Snyder.

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes, or the 30,000 islands, the Georgian Bay route. Travel via D. & C. the coastline to the Northern summer resorts. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlets. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

"I suffered from piles for twenty-five years, and after all so-called cures failed was permanently cured by one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says Eli Hile, of Lumber City, Pa. Be sure you get "DeWitt's." There are injurious and dishonest counterfeits. Rider & Snyder.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

EARLY RIPENING OF FRUIT.

Inducing Grape Growers to Practice "Ring" in the Fall.

It is not difficult to manipulate a branch of a peach, pear or apple tree so as to cause it not only to ripen its fruit ten days or more in advance of the ordinary season but to greatly increase its size.

Trees take in their food from the soil; minerals dissolved in water, which passes from cell to cell through the centre of the tree until the leaves are reached, where it is digested, so to speak, and is combined with carbon from the atmosphere and the assimilated food passes downward immediately under the bark, building up the wood cells and developing the fruit.

Now if we check the downward flow of the sap by pressing the bark it throws the food back and the fruit appropriates it, causing an abnormal growth and speedy maturity. This can be readily done by twisting a small wire tightly around the limb just below the fruit. It is better to remove all but the one specimen and great care must be exercised not to get the wire so tight as to rupture the bark and thus destroy the branch. It only requires a slight compression to accomplish the work. After the fruit has matured the wire must be removed.

Grape growers who practise "ringing" understand this to perfection. They cut out a band of the bark about a quarter of an inch long just below the cluster to be affected. It then appropriates all the resources of the shoot and often more than doubles its size, but the limb must be cut out at the next pruning, as the girdling kills it.

It often happens that a young tree will not develop fruit buds, but such can be made to do so by suddenly checking its growth when its wood buds are about half formed so as to cause them to develop into fruit buds. A fine wire is twisted around the body of the tree only once and left two or three weeks in July and August so as to cut off the downward flow of sap.

The same effect can be accomplished by a straight, thin cut directly around the tree, merely severing the bark. It will draw apart and fill with gum, quickly healing; but the check is secured and a good crop of fruit sure or the next season.

Grape Vines.

Grape vines should have the rank growth stopped again, after which but little further attention will be required in the way of pruning. As a general thing, too much wood is cut away, with the idea that the sun is a necessity; but it will not stop the bunches from ripening if the sun does not reach them. Nothing need be said on that point to those who practise bagging. To have sweet berries, there must be a fair amount of leaf growth until the fruit is ripe, and the best way to have this is to encourage a steady growth after the first stopping, which with the corresponding root action, will keep the original, oldest (hard and leathery) leaves in good condition. Stop allrowth in the early summer and you will have the root action; you may as well expect to keep an energetic man healthy by making him take three square meals a day and forbidding him to move for the rest of the time. Get oats and the rest will follow.

Mildew comes very suddenly. Now is out the last chance to apply Borax to it, for it is, if the fruit is not rigged; to spray them after the bunches begin to color will spoil their appearance.

VINEGAR FROM SUMMER APPLES.

If there were only a larger proportion of sweet in summer apples, they would be much the best for making vinegar, as the warm weather at this time of year causes violent fermentation, which soon gets into the vinegar stage. But it is found that though the fermentation is rapid because of the temperature, the vinegar resulting therefrom is thin and poor. There is a decided advantage in adding some sugar after the cider has passed the alcoholic stage of fermentation. It will increase the sourness of the vinegar, while there will still be the same apple aroma and flavor which makes apple cider vinegar the best that can be produced from anything. The fall apples, even those called "sour," have more sweetness in them than have the best sweet summer apples. The Russet apple makes a very rich cider, but it does not ripen until all the warm weather has passed, so it keeps in the alcoholic stage all winter, and is very apt during that time to be drunk by under-thirsty people. The advantage of making cider from summer apples is that hot weather bring it so soon to the vinegar stage that comparatively little of it will be drank as cider.

The New Stock.

Princess Alice has, for some time, held the distinction of being the best all around perpetual blooming stock. Perhaps the new class, of which White Pearl is the forerunner, can hardly be called a competitor of Princess Alice, because it is so different in make-up. It is very dwarf and tiny in all its parts. The small and very double flowers of clearest white are very thickly set along the spikes, and it is expected to prove particularly fine for cut flower, or florist's use. Fifty cents a packet may seem a little high to the average grower, but perhaps he will be willing to pay it if he is particularly fond of stocks. If not, another year will probably bring them to his hand at a lower price. In connection with this new dwarf, it is interesting to note that there are sorts offered this year under the names of Colossal and Mammoth which form the strongest possible contrast to the wee White Pearl.

Morton on Truck Farming.

Ex Secretary of Agriculture Morton classifies truck farming as distinct from gardening proper and says that a special investigation made in connection with the last census disclosed the fact that upwards of one hundred million dollars were invested in it at that time, the product having a value of \$16,517,155 to the producers in one year after paying freights and commissions; 534,440 acres of land were devoted to the business, and it gave employment to more than 240,000 persons. Since then the business has continued to grow with astonishing rapidity, and it is doubtful whether any single industry is now bringing in as much money into the south as this one.

APPLE JELLIES.

Extracts From Papers Read at the Maine Pomological Society.

Comparatively few people are aware of the great value of apples for jelly making, and this is more especially true of large raisers of apples.

The greatest factor that has brought out the jelly making qualities of apples has been the Maine State Pomological Society, which has so generally offered from year to year liberal premiums for the best collection of apple jellies made from distinct and named varieties of apples. It has aroused an interest in the subject and excited inquiries which have reached great practical value. At the State Fair last September the exhibition of apple jellies was so extensive and of such a high standard that it was of great interest to the visitors.

Few, if any, varieties of apples are unsuitable for jelly, the possible exceptions being sweet apples, yet I have been successful in obtaining a very good jelly from Tolman Sweets, and the sweet Baldwin, but as a rule they are not adapted to jelly making. The variety in color that may be produced ranges from the almost white jelly of the Yellow Transparent apple, to the deep crimson of the Red Astrachan, and the flavor from the delicate flavor of the Porter to the sharp acid of the Quince apple.

To state a definite rule by which to make apple jellies would be difficult and perhaps impossible.

It does not require the first grade of apples, the second quality of fruit being just as good, but it is very necessary that the apple has attained its full growth, is of good color, and as near ripe as possible.

A general rule is as follows: Quarter the apples, using peeling and all, as the peel is in a great measure responsible for the color of the jelly. Place the apples in a large porcelain kettle, using to every four quarts of apples, two quarts of water for fall apples, and three quarts of water to four quarts of apples for winter fruit. Place the kettle upon the stove and allow the apples to cook until they become just soft, but be careful that they do not cook until mealy, pour into large flannel bag and allow the juice to drip through into a dish; it may be well to squeeze the pulp a very little to get the full richness of the apple, being careful not to get any of the pulp into the juice, as it spoils the clearness of the jelly. Now place the juice in the kettle, having it spread over as large a surface as possible, as it boils down much more quickly; let it boil rapidly for ten minutes, all the time skimming off whatever scum arises to the top.

While the juice is boiling the first time, have the sugar in the oven heating, allowing one pound of sugar to a quart of juice. When the juice has boiled for ten minutes, stir in the sugar rapidly and allow it to all dissolve, then strain it again to take out whatever impurities there may be in the sugar. Now allow the juice to boil in heavy drops from the spoon; this will require, on an average, about ten minutes. Now the jelly is ready to pour into tumblers. Allow it to cool until thoroughly hard, and place a piece of wax paper over the top; be sure the covers to your tumblers fit tight, then place in a cool, dry place.

In the making of all these jellies one must necessarily depend some upon judgment, for some apples will jelly quicker than others, some will require a little more sugar, and some a little more water for boiling. It makes a great difference in the time of year when the apple is used; the nearer to the time when the apple is taken from the tree the better.

After trying over forty different varieties, the best returns came from the Porter, Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, King Tompkins, Duchess of Oldenburg, Bilthamill and Alexander, or the fall apples, and the Bellflower, Ben Davis, Greening, and Baldwins for winter apples.

The Porter and Bellflower stand at the head, the Porter being replaced in the winter by the Bellflower, and that much abused apple, the Ben Davis, is one of the very best apples for jelly.

Crimson Clover.

Crimson clover was introduced in this country several years ago by the late Dr. Harzadine, a florist of Delaware; being a great lover of flowers he was attracted to this plant by its beauty. The rich deep green foliage which may be seen all through the winter when not entirely covered with snow, grows deeper and brighter as spring advances, until early in May when the flowers appear and the field changes from a deep green to a brilliant crimson, making a sight to behold and to remember. At first the value as a forage plant was not understood, and as a soil restorer was unknown. Every one admired its beauty and numerous plots were grown for ornamental purposes, but years elapsed before farmers awoke to its value as a regular rotation crop. Crimson Clover is now successfully grown in almost every State in the union. It will yield two to three tons of hay to the acre; or eight to ten bushels of seed; it makes a good fall and winter pasture, and is also a good honey plant, the honey being of light color and excellent flavor. Crimson Clover as a fertilizer has no equal; it sends its deep-rooted roots far into the subsoil to gather and bring to the surface elements of fertility. Crimson Clover is an annual and mustility that would be otherwise lost; it should be sown in its proper season. This extends from the first of July until the last of September. About one peck of seed is required to sow an acre.

Carl B. Cline, Columbus, Ohio.

MIL

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Rose Miller, of Canal Fulton, is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentz, of Wilmot, spent Thursday in the city.

Mrs. I. M. Taggart and Harold Taggart are visitors in Chicago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Snyder, in Third street, a daughter.

Miss Florence Robinson, of Medina, is the guest of Mrs. John Goehler.

William Johns is spending his summer vacation in Cumberland, Md.

Harry Clasper has returned from Atlantic City, where he spent a week.

Mrs. C. McC. Everhard has returned from a visit of several days in Cleveland.

Mrs. Lizzie O. Wheeler and Miss S. Jean Wheeler have returned from a trip up the lakes.

Miss Florence Clemens, of Canal Fulton, is visiting Miss Carrie Nunamaker, in Green street.

Miss May Gibson, of Greenville, is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Garguine, 99 North street.

Miss Nellie McCallum, of Pittsburgh, is a guest at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease, in Cherry street.

Mrs. F. A. Vogt and daughter, Miss Irene Vogt, went to Mahoningtown today. They will be gone a month.

James Armstrong, a pioneer potter of East Liverpool, and a veteran of the civil war, died Thursday, aged 71 years.

Bert Aldrich, pump tender at Columbia yards, is taking his vacation. F. H. Hoobler, of Jewett, is working in his stead.

Mrs. J. E. Johns and children and Miss Cynthia Merwin have gone to Mountain Lake Park, Md., to remain a month.

Engineer Howard, of the W. & L. E., has recovered from a short illness, and resumed his duties on the compound, Friday.

Mrs. Lizzie Ziegler, the Misses Ziegler and Mrs. Behring, of Cincinnati, are guests at the residence of Mr. Henry Gribble, in East Main street.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. J. Cross, who have been guests at the Shriner residence, in Cherry street, for several weeks, will return to New York on Sunday.

Several saloonkeepers of Youngstown have been sued for running slot machines by Mrs. Thomas Golden, who alleges that her husband has dropped about \$900 into them.

Henry Holtzbach and George Brown, of Massillon, and the Hon. George Wilhelm, of Justus, with their families, will join William Brown at Camp Gregg, near Zoar, tomorrow.

The July purchase of new books has been received at the public library and is now being catalogued. An annotated list of the most recent publications will be published next week.

The Central Union Telephone Company today opened a toll station at Warwick. Subscribers will appreciate the value of this addition, which is equipped with first-class long distance service.

No action was taken at Thursday evening's meeting of the Faith Lutheran congregation toward the calling of a new pastor, it being hoped that the Rev. O. W. Weber could yet be induced to remain in the city.

A small party of friends surprised Mrs. S. A. Morgan at her Wooster street home Friday evening. Progressive euchre was played and luncheon served. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan returned from a visit in Toledo yesterday.

Funeral services for the late Joseph Donnelly were held Friday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Digel officiating at the residence and Hart Post, G. A. R., at the grave. The pallbearers were T. H. Seaman, Thomas McGuire, George Lasher, Godfrey Maier, R. B. Crawford, Jr. and Joseph Rummel.

Writing from Detroit, Mich., Cameron Miller, formerly of this city, now immigrant inspector at Quebec, Canada, says that his commission is having a busy time of it this summer. Mr. Miller's mission to Detroit was to take charge and deport John Boman, an immigrant who became insane before he had been a resident of this country one year.

The Hon. George Wilhelm, of Justus, was in the city Thursday. Until recently Mr. Wilhelm was the tent companion of William Brown, of Massillon, at Camp Gregg, south of Bolivar. The press of duties, however, called him back to the daily habits of the world. Mr. Brown now fills all the offices attendant upon camp life, and reiterates his determination to abide in that favored region until forced to withdraw by the growings of a hungry stomach.

At the last regular meeting of the Massillon Home Circle the time for having a social and banner presentation was fixed for Thursday evening, July 27, in the I. O. O. F. hall. The committees appointed at a previous meeting will stand, and all members are requested to respond to the call of the chairman of the different committees. Entertainment committee, Ethel Allen; refreshment, Mrs. H. F. Osbier; reception, J. W. Foltz. All persons who promised to furnish cakes are requested to send them to the hall between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. Thursday. Watch the papers for the programme.

The board of trustees of Scio college had a meeting Wednesday at which the advocates of removal were silenced for good, the vote to continue at Scio standing 11 to 8. The trustees also passed a resolution asking the East Ohio M. E. conference to take the college under its

sheltering wing, but whether the conference will do so is not known. The executive committee is to go ahead and arrange to begin the next term at Scio. Those of the faculty who do not accept the board's action will probably resign and be replaced, though most of them who have been looking through a glass darkly see new light. President Weir still has gloomy forebodings because the college stays at Scio.

SHE BROKE HER CROSS.

Here is a case of a very charming young woman of central Ohio, who had grace, beauty and wit to command her. Just as she was budding into womanhood a cloud came to darken her life. Her troubles weighed so heavily upon her that for a long time she would not—could not leave her house. She used to receive her friends stretched on a couch or leaning back in an invalid chair. And her friends were many. She was quoted as an example of Christian



courage. She referred to her condition as "her cross," and everyone thought how brave and good she was to bear her burden with such fortitude. One by one her girl friends were joined to the men of their choice. She sent them all presents and received from each a piece of wedding cake, which she cried over a little, and didn't put under her pillow because it wasn't any good for her to dream. No man could marry her. A life of solitary suffering was hers. Yet her sad smile only got brighter as her cross got heavier. One day a young man found his way into that home; looking upon this girl, he loved her. And so he came often and she grew to look for him, and learned to lean on him, and dreamed the pretty dreams that come to pure women whose hearts God has fashioned for happy love. But over all the prospect was the shadow of her cross.

"It could never be, never be!" She said it over and over again to herself many a night as the tears slipped down her face. Then she got to saying, "If it only could be! If it only could be!" And she said this many times day and night. One day she lay on the sofa and began to say, "It shall be!"

"IT SHALL BE!"

"I'll break this cross to pieces or I'll die trying." And then she looked around for help. And by chance or Providence there came into her hands a book—the book whose title and contents are referred to below. It appealed to her. Common sense was what she needed. She realized now that she had eyes, hands, organs, dimensions like her girl friends, who were matrons and mothers. She realized that it was not common sense that she should be born to be crushed by her cross.

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were her inalienable rights and she wanted the full rights of her womanhood. It was common sense she needed. She had tried all the uncommon, extraordinary and extravagant forms of treatment, now she wanted less medicine and more common sense. It was thus she began the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The rest of the story sounds like a fairy story. But it is only like a fairy story in that it ends amid the merry clang of marriage bells and with "they lived happy ever afterward."

It seemed a miracle to her friends to see this martyr, this patient cross bearer, get up from her sofa and begin to live. It was more strange when she took to golf, and the wheel, and tennis, with all the ardor of one so long excluded from outdoor enjoyment. And strangest of all that she became the mother of healthy, happy children. This is not a fairy story. It is not the story of one person. It is the story of thousands of women. It is a composite picture in which one can trace face behind face, lined with suffering, channeled by tears. It is a story as true as the parable of the Prodigal Son, which was not the story of one young man but the story of the type which repeats itself generation after generation and is as common to Europe as to Asia, to Africa as to America.

IS IT YOUR STORY?

Your story either in whole or in part? There's hope for you. There's help for you. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured so many cases where life was a daily burden under which the weak and weary body staggered on to the grave, that it can be recommended with the utmost assurance in every case of female disease.

TO READERS OF THIS PAPER FREE.

We will send the Common Sense Medical Adviser for the life work of Dr. Pierce for one cent extra to pay for the extra cost of mailing only, if you desire the paper-covered edition. Or for the same book, handsomely and permanently bound in cloth, send 31 cents in stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Thomas Rhoades, Centerfield, O., writes: "I suffered from piles seven or eight years. No remedy gave me relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a box of which cured me." Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless. Beware of counterfeits. Rider & Snyder.

DRINK GRAIN-O after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and taste like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel from the system all poisonous accumulations, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver and purify the blood. They drive away disease, dissipate melancholy, and give health and vigor for the daily routine. No drink rivals it. Rider & Snyder.

Grip brings weakness, exhaustion, nervous prostration; Dr. Miles' Nervine cures them.

ACCOUNTS SQUARE.

Ex-Township Clerk Mader Makes a Statement.

A MEETING SUGGESTED.

The Former Clerk of Tuscarawas Township Makes a Statement Concerning the Sub-District School Funds of Perry and Tuscarawas Township—Klingelsmith Criticised.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly insert the following statement in your paper, in order to correct some mistakes and wrong impressions that have been made in several articles that have appeared in your paper of late. I refer to the matter which has been agitated for some time about the joint sub-district school funds of Perry and Tuscarawas townships.

To make the subject plain to all parties interested, I will give you a short resume of the facts as they really are in this exploited case, and every statement I make I can prove by the most reliable authority. When I assumed the duties of clerk of the board of education of Tuscarawas township on the first of September, 1896, the books and papers on file in my office showed that for at least three years prior to that time, the estimates for conducting the schools in the joint sub-districts had not been properly made, as provided by law in Section 3961 of the Ohio School Laws, and that Perry township was not paying its proper share in joint sub-districts Nos. 4 and 5.

Now, in order to correct this error, the board of education of Tuscarawas township proceeded according to the law, as set forth in the above named Section 3961, which says in part, (I would quote the section entire, but it would take up too much of your space): "When it has been brought to the attention of the county auditor that any township having territory in a joint sub-district has not, by reason of errors, mistakes, omissions or otherwise, contributed its pro rata share of the expenses * * * of maintaining the school or schools in the said joint sub-district, the auditor of the county shall, after giving ten days' notice to the clerks of the boards of education of the townships having territory in the said joint sub-district, proceed to correct any and all mistakes," etc., etc.

The board of education of Tuscarawas township appointed W. D. Oberlin, president of the board, and myself to go to Canton and see the auditor and have him correct all mistakes according to law. This we did, and the auditor proceeded to collect the amount due us, no more and no less, which any person can ascertain for himself by going over the accounts and documents pertaining to the case now on file at the auditor's office.

Now, in reply to the charge that I failed to certify the amounts received by the board of Tuscarawas township, I will again quote a part of section 3961, which says: "When the county auditor appports the school funds he shall transfer to the township having control of the school, from the other townships, the amount so assessed and collected, and certify to the clerk and treasurer of each township the amount due the board in control," etc., etc.

Now, as the auditor never certified to me as clerk, or to the treasurer of our board, the amount due from Perry township, but sent his statement as a whole for our entire township, including joint sub-districts, making it impossible for me to separate them and send a statement to Perry township. Besides it never had been done before since the township was organized, nor has it been done since, nor will it be until the auditor certifies the amounts to the clerk in detail. I sent to Mr. Busby a statement of the expenditures for the last three years, just before I resigned, and my successor has sent it for this year, (ahead of time, as I saw in your paper), and I notice he also neglected to send a statement of the receipts.

But the fact that the receipts are not kept separate in the books of the board, does not indicate that Perry township paid more than its share, as a correct account is kept of every cent received and expended, and the amount credited or charged to the proper fund, and besides the county auditor keeps his accounts correct and the township clerk's must tally with his.

As to the statement of my successor, Mr. Klingelsmith, that he has found in the first three months of his incumbency that the expenses of the joint sub-districts to the amount of \$460 have been charged to the township fund, and not to the joint sub-districts, is a mistake of his, for I know that every cent of expenditures of school money is charged to the proper district and fund. When he says any school money is charged to the township fund, I do not believe he knows what the township fund is. The township fund is under the exclusive control of the township trustees and the board of education cannot touch one penny of it for any purpose. Perhaps if he has the office three months longer he will look under the proper heading of the funds, and find the \$460 charged to the proper joint sub-districts, and if the honorable justice of the peace will look up the law on making the levy he says he will—correct the mistake—he will find he has no authority to make levies, that power being vested in the board of education and not in the clerk. The statements I have made in this article are all facts, which I can substantiate by

the books and papers on file in the township clerk's office and at the auditor's office at Canton. Besides, any person interested can consult Henry A. Bowers, president of the board of education, W. H. Friend, treasurer, or W. D. Oberlin, ex-president, who know all about the matter. And if the two boards will call a joint meeting, which is the only proper thing to do under the circumstances, I will be pleased to meet them if I possibly can and go over the books with them and demonstrate to the board of Perry township, that the Tuscarawas township board has not received nor does it ask one cent more than it is entitled to by law.

Thanking you for the justice and courtesy shown me in publishing this, I am yours respectfully,

HENRY MADER,
Ex-Township Clerk.

Akron, O., July 20, 1896.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stock market had a slight reaction. Bank statement favorable. Money 3½ per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased.....	\$ 1,356,850
Loans decreased.....	8,828,600
Specie decreased.....	2,681,400
Legals increased.....	1,015,810
Deposits decreased.....	12,682,500
Circulation decreased.....	22,600

CHICAGO, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs higher, \$4.25@\$4.67½; cattle steady.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Liverpool cabled wheat unchanged, which did not correspond with our break of yesterday, and traders grew more confident and put out a few long lines. The market, however, was rather quiet. Puts 67½, calls 71½.

TOLEDO, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 70½.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat.....	70
Hay, per ton.....	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton.....	5 00
Corn.....	36-38
Oats.....	26-27
Clover Seed.....	3 50
Timothy Seed.....	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu.....	40
Barley.....	50
Flax seed.....	1 25
Wool.....	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, (new) per bushel.....	35-40
Onions, per bushel.....	65
Beets, per bushel.....	60
Apples.....	40-50
Cabbage, per dozen.....	50
Dried peaches, peeled.....	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled.....	04 to 05
Evaporated apples.....	08 to 10
Onions.....	65
White beans.....	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter.....	14-15
Eggs.....	10
Chickens, live, spring, each.....	20-30
Chickens, dressed.....	10
Turkeys, live.....	08
Turkeys, dressed.....	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage.....	06
Spare Ribs.....	06